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Military Government

No. 12

WEEKLY FIELD REPORT

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

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No. 12 — 29 September 1945

Military Government

WEEKLY FIELD REPORT

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

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General

The Adviser to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, visited MUNICH to investigate, in conjunction with the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, Eastern Military District, the denazification program in BAVARIA. He interviewed the Minister President (Dr. Shaefer), members of his cabinet, and members of Military Government Detachments in that city. Many mandatory cases are yet to be removed. The scheduled District Military Government Conferences are now concluded. In the Western Military District, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, attended the conference at BAD HOMBURG, his Adviser that at STUTTGART, and his Deputy that at BREMEN; functional specialists also attended. Four officers of this headquarters spoke at each of five similar conferences held in the Eastern Military District. To expedite the work of the Combined Civil Affairs Liquidating Agency in completing the accounts with liberated countries, Washington has been requested for an officer with the qualifications of Brigadier General Simms for temporary duty for three or four months.

DISPLACED PERSONS

512,000 displaced persons remain in the United States Zone of GERMANY (plus 112,000, mainly Germans from SILESIA, in the United States Sector of CZECHOSLOVAKIA). This compares with the current total of 596,000, in the British Zone, and 70,000 in the French Zone. It is anticipated that as of 1 October, the functions of Combined Displaced Persons Executive in the United States Zone will be taken over by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Ad-

ministration, and two newly-formed agencies, the Displaced Persons Branch at this headquarters, and the Combined Repatriation Executive, which will be responsible for interzonal and repatriation movement. A letter is being considered for wide distribution to Military Government detachments establishing a ration of 2,500 calories per person daily for all Jews and persecuted United Nations nationals. Intensive investigations are being made to ascertain the quantity and availability of Military Government imported supplies, particularly clothing, with a view to expediting and simplifying the requisitioning procedures.

POLITICAL

WIESBADEN will be the capital of the new Land Greater HESSEN. Accordingly, the organization of the German agencies and the reorganization of Military Government for this new state may now be promptly completed.

LEGAL

A plan for the German Judicial System in the United States Zone has been published, providing for a ministry of justice and one Oberlandesgericht (having secondary seats) in each Land. Secondary seats to the Bavarian court, located at MUNICH, are to be at BAMBERG and NÜRNBERG. BREMEN is to be under the Greater HESSEN Oberlandesgericht, which will be located at FRANKFURT. Authority of the Landräte and Oberbürgermeister to enact police ordinances has been recognized by Military Government to the extent that it existed under German law.

Lower courts in the United States Zone are now at about 75 per cent of planned strength.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Adjutant General was advised that postal service between German civilians and other countries has not yet been authorized.

EDUCATION

In the Eastern Military District, over 400,000 children are now in 2,700 elementary schools. It is estimated that by 1 October these figures will be increased to about 940,000 children in 6,300 schools. Ratio of teachers to pupils is one to fifty. This compares with Landesbezirk MANNHEIM, a relatively heavily populated area, where the total number of children of elementary school age is approximately 76,000 and only 487 teachers have been approved to date. In six Kreise in HESSEN-NASSAU, the total enrollment is 41,182, with 359 teachers available, or a ratio of 115 pupils to each teacher. Only 50 per cent of eligible teachers are available compared with the last school year.

FOOD

In BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, 30 per cent of the cream used in butter is not being pasteurized because of lack of coal. This situation is particu-

larly critical in view of the high incidence of tuberculosis in German cattle, and the low diet of the population. Efforts are being made to obtain a reallocation for this purpose of existing coal supplies.

COAL

400 additional miners for the RUHR and SAAR areas have been located.

RESTITUTION OF ART

Michelangelo's "Madonna", ten other important paintings and four panels have been transferred from the MUNICH Collecting Point to Belgian representatives.

DENAZIFICATION BOARD

Of 211 applications received, 44 were returned for additional information, disapproval was recommended on 34, approval on 14, one was forwarded to Special Branch, and the balance are pending.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The first of a series of one-day conferences for Military Government Public Relations Officers will be held on 2 October. During the week 24 releases were issued, and fourteen correspondents received.

Public Health

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Health conditions continued favorable in the United States Zone, with the exception of continued outbreaks of typhoid fever and diphtheria in a few areas. Appendix "A" sets forth communicable disease rates from the week ending 8 June to 10 August, expressed as cases per 10,000 annually.

Eastern Military District

Incidence of typhoid fever continued high in several Landkreise of Regierungsbezirk OBER- UND MITTEL-FRANKEN. All cases are being hospitalized as soon as discovered; contacts and attendants are being immunized. Contacts are being isolated for fourteen days from last date of contact. An additional hospital has been established at BAYREUTH to insure adequate hospitalization of all cases. The typhoid epidemic in ROHR (Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN - OBERPFALZ) has ceased to exist, and quarantine has been lifted. Vaccinations for smallpox, and diphtheria immunizations for children, are continuing throughout the Regierungsbezirk.

Western Military District

Diphtheria incidence remained high in the STUTTGART area, while tuberculosis continued as a major communicable disease problem, aggravated by an insufficient number of hospital beds even for the open cases of the disease. The public health outlook in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL remains satisfactory, with the exception of an increase in the number of cases

of typhoid; four outbreaks have been reported in the past three weeks. Although none is out of control, and are being handled satisfactorily by the authorities, the danger of epidemics is ever-present. A monthly consolidation of communicable diseases in Landesbezirk KARLSRUHE for August, compared with July, indicated an increase in the number of diphtheria, tuberculosis and venereal disease cases, and a decrease in the number of cases of scarlet fever. In any discussion with doctors (the majority of whom were members of the NSDAP), the number of stomach and intestinal cases is always stressed, and the general food situation deplored. Such statements usually take the form of an appeal for sympathy.

Bremen Sub-District

No communicable disease problem exists, excepting the continued high incidence of diphtheria. An inspection made 14 September at BEVERSTEDT (Landkreis WESERMÜNDE) uncovered 28 cases. School was closed and all children up to fourteen years of age are being inoculated by the German Health Office. Notices have been posted throughout the Sub-District announcing the diphtheria immunization program which started 17 September.

United States Sector, Berlin

Typhoid and paratyphoid fever cases in the city remained the same for the week ending 15 September as for the previous week, although there was a considerable reduction in the number of cases in the United States

Sector. A statistical study of diphtheria in the city shows a seasonal increase in the case rates. With the importation of anti-toxin, the fatality rate has shown a marked decrease: from 11.5 deaths per hundred cases for the week ending 14 July to 6.0 for the week ending 16 September. An order issued by the Kommandatura required the immunization against diphtheria of all children up to fifteen years of age in the city. The Hauptgesundheitsamt was ordered on 24 August to proceed with the vaccination of the population of the United States Sector against typhoid fever. By the end of the second week in September, 444,972 persons, or 52.2 per cent of a total population of 850,994 in the Sector, had been vaccinated.

NUTRITION

A survey of the nutritional status of the civil population of the United States Sector BERLIN, completed on 7 September, shows that the estimated caloric intakes for the various consumer categories approximate the caloric levels calculated for the officially prescribed rations. Practically all the categories were obtained from food items on the official ration list. Both the official ration and the estimated food intake are severely deficient, compared with standard minimum requirements.

With the exception of caloric deficiency, the physical examination of 5534 individuals shows no evidence of an abnormal incidence of nutritional deficiency. The adult population show evidence of progressive weight loss, while the body weights of children under ten years of age deviate but little from the normal German standards. Older boys are somewhat above standard weight; girls are slightly be-

low. Data obtained in the survey are summarized in Appendix "B".

VENEREAL DISEASE

The anti-venereal disease program continues to be prosecuted vigorously throughout the United States Zone, with good results reported from several areas.

Western Military District

Efforts to combat venereal disease in BADEN - WÜRTTEMBERG have resulted in a gradual decrease in the rate among both military and civilian populations. Conferences with Military Government Public Health officers and surgeons of military units have been held, campaigns planned, and closest cooperation established in the fight against venereal disease. Every local detachment either has its own detention ward for enforced isolation and treatment until past the infectious stage or else uses neighboring facilities. There have been very promising results of the campaign in Landkreis RHEINGAU (Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN), where civilians are reporting voluntarily for treatment and investigation. The Kreis doctor is publishing a series of articles on hygiene and public health in the official local Amtsblatt. There was a sharp rise in the venereal disease rate in FRANKFURT, which more than made up for the drop reported the previous week.

Eastern Military District

The Commanding Officer of Troops in the Gemeinde AUERBACH (Landkreis ESCHENBACH, Regierungsbezirk NIEDER-BAYERN-OBERPFALZ) ordered that all women between the ages of sixteen and 60 would be inspected for venereal disease. The

Military Government detachment notified the Commanding Officer for the whole Kreis, who had the order rescinded.

Bremen Sub-District

The Venerealologist of the British Element, Control Commission, visited the Public Health officer of the Sub-District detachment for discussion of the venereal disease program. The coordinated military and civilian programs are showing results in that the Military disease rates are decreasing.

HOSPITALS

A shortage of hospital beds continues in several areas. In the BREMEN Sub-District, two former German military hospitals in OBERNEULAND and VEGESACK have been transferred from control of the 29th Division to Military Government. The staffs and patients have been discharged from the Wehrmacht, and will continue in their present positions as civilians. Labor for much-needed work on the city hospital has been supplied.

In Landesbezirk KARLSRUHE, the home for the aged, accommodating 162 persons, has been opened. It is serving also as a convalescent home, and will help alleviate the crowded conditions in the hospitals.

In NIEDERBAYERN - OBERPFALZ, work has been started to prepare the two former Wehrmacht hospitals in the Regierungsbezirk for use as sanatoria for tuberculosis patients from REGENSBURG. A new hospital in ROTTALMÜNSTER, to be used for venereal and other communicable diseases, is expected to open next week.

An intensified case-finding program for tuberculosis in HESSEN is disclosing

an acute shortage of hospital beds for isolation and treatment of the disease. The minimum need is estimated as three times the approximately 691 beds now available.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

The medical supply situation is generally satisfactory throughout the United States Zone, with steady improvement resulting from increased coordination in many areas.

Plans have been completed for the organization of the Central Bureau of Pharmaceutical, Medical and Sanitary Supplies of Regierungsbezirk KASSEL. This firm will be a consolidation of wholesale drug firms for the purpose of conserving transportation, controlling black-market activities, assuring adequate and equitable distribution of existing and incoming supplies. It is also expected to be a great help in handling the distribution of supplies in the event of an epidemic.

Approval was given for the organization of a Union of Pharmacists in WIESBADEN. The usual German method of narcotic control through drug houses is now in full operation in the Regierungsbezirk. Plans are being completed for the organization of medical supply in Regierungsbezirk OBER- UND MITTELFRANKEN, where a three month's supply will be maintained in civilian firms in NÜRNBERG, FÜRTH, and BAMBERG, augmented where necessary with captured stocks at the 33rd Medical Depot in FÜRTH.

The general medical-supply situation in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG has improved with the securing of additional supplies from captured enemy stocks, resumption in the manufacture of drugs, and greater availability of information on drug-and medical-supply manufacturers. The shortage of insulin has been

alleviated. In the past, representatives of I. G. Farben at HÖCHST had been sending, by error, large quantities of insulin intended for northern WÜRTTEMBERG to DETTINGEN, in the French Zone. This error has been corrected. (For data on the increased manufacture of insulin, see TRADE AND COMMERCE.) Penicillin will be available in the STUTTGART area for the treatment of women infected with gonorrhea and syphilis. Distribution will be rigidly controlled. German channels for procuring and distributing veterinary supplies have been re-established in STUTTGART, though ether, insulin, alcohol and other vital pharmaceuticals are available only up to 60 per cent, or less, of normal requirements. Medical and surgical equipment channels are still in the process of organization.

Medical supply in OBERBAYERN has ceased to be a problem, though insulin remains a critical item.

NURSING

The program for survey of nurses, midwives and medical social workers in Landesbezirk MANNHEIM is nearing completion.

Fragebogen have been obtained from the nurses at the University Medical Center, and file cards are being prepared. Arrangements have been made for a meeting of nursing leaders in the HEIDELBERG-MANNHEIM area to discuss nursing problems, control of nurses and plans for opening schools. Arrangements are being made for the opening of a school of nursing in LANDENBURG.

Inspections in Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN of the hospitals and civilian nursing facilities at HANAU, LIMBURG, WIESBADEN, SCHLÜCHTERN and

OBERTAUNUS revealed that they were adequate.

VETERINARY

Recommendations have been made to the Food and Agriculture Section of the OBERBAYERN Military Government Detachment to procure feeder pigs from the breeding area in LODERBURG, under strict veterinary supervision to prevent the introduction of communicable disease.

A discussion was held with civil officials regarding the procedure, scope, and participation of the state veterinary service in a systematic program for sterility in cattle.

THE RED CROSS

In Landkreis HANAU (Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN) the German Red Cross has been reorganized. It provides ambulance service and care for returning prisoners of war. Fragebogen for all Bavarian Red Cross personnel in MUNICH have been submitted to Special Branch for processing.

DENAZIFICATION

Denazification of the medical profession in HESSEN is proceeding to plan. Doctors found politically unacceptable are, in general removed from any position of trust or influence which they may hold, and their licenses revoked. Then, pending approval, they are granted a temporary license which is revocable, and allowed to practice on the lowest possible scale in their position. All personal accounts are frozen and a strict accounting is made of their incomes. It is further anticipated that all such doctors will be held available for use in epidemics or any such eventuality.

In BREMEN, the denazification program is eliminating a considerable portion of the staffs of municipal hospitals. Replacements are being sought from the ranks of discharged Wehrmacht personnel.

SANITATION

A program was initiated during the past week in all Kreise of Landesbezirk MANNHEIM to establish routine analysis of public water supplies.



Trade and Commerce

PRICE CONTROL

Requests for Price Increase under Military Government Policy

The German Price Formation Offices are empowered to grant price increases where necessary to maintain production of essential items. Such increase must be reported to this headquarters, which retains veto power. Last week two cases were reviewed under this procedure, and both approved. The two cases, described below, illustrate some of the economic considerations most frequently encountered.

In the first case, a WIESBADEN manufacturer of steel radiators (Maschinenfabrik AG) had requested a fifteen per cent price increase, claiming an eighteen per cent cost increase due to: higher overhead charges in purchasing raw materials because of the necessity for personal travel where previously mail communication had been sufficient; higher freight rates because of boat delivery requiring several transshipments, or truck delivery, instead of rail; change to more distant sources of supply; irregularities in supply of electric current; unavailability of less expensive raw materials, previously used; higher average wages because of unavailability of youthful workers; and 1945 production at only fifteen to twenty per cent of working capacity. The WIESBADEN Price Formation Office, noting that a substantial part of the cost increase was being absorbed by reducing profits, granted the request.

In the second case, a WÜRTTEMBERG bicycle manufacturer (NSU-WERKE) had requested a 50 per cent increase on its new line, basing its claim on an anticipated 60 per cent average cost increase for production during the

months August-December. The STUTTGART Price Formation Office rejected the firm's contention, pointing out that to consider only the first five months of production would give undue weight to higher costs resulting from the re-adjustment and repair work on the plant, and to the low estimated production in the first months. To cover all these unusual costs by a 50 per cent price increase now, it was pointed out, would necessitate a sharp price reduction next January. Accordingly, the firm was granted a 25 per cent price increase (twenty per cent basic cost increases, and five per cent to enable the extraordinary initial expenditures to be recovered over an eighteen-month period). The Price Formation Office also directed that the retail price margin be reduced by fifteen per cent in order partially to offset the effect of the increase on consumers.

Exchange of Scrap Rubber for Leather

An exchange was made between the Eastern Military District and AUSTRIA consisting of approximately RM 5,000 worth of scrap rubber to be delivered to INNSBRUCK (French Zone, AUSTRIA) in return for an equal value of leather to be delivered to MUNICH.

FOREIGN TRADE

Insulin

Steps have been taken to increase the collection of animal pancreas glands to be made available to I. G. Farben, HÖCHST, for the manufacture of insulin. Since maximum requirements

of insulin in the United States Zone total 22,000,000 units monthly, the limited supply of glands in this Zone requires that about fifteen tons of glands monthly must be collected outside the United States Zone. If the maximum production of I. G. Farben,

estimated at 45,000,000 units monthly, is to be reached, about 40 tons of glands would need to be collected from other Zones. This would make available approximately 20,000,000 units of insulin a month for use in the other Zones.

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Finance

DENAZIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The overall task of denazification of financial institutions in the United States Zone is virtually completed. Results to date confirm the culpability of German finance; one out of every three Germans screened in the financial system has been removed as an active supporter of Nazism and militarism. Out of 28,000 screened, 9,500 were removed in the 21 most important cities in the United States Zone. Preliminary reports from rural detachments in HESSEN, HESSEN-NASSAU and Regierungsbezirk SCHWABEN show removals running at the same rate as in the cities — 760 out of 2010 screened, or 33 per cent. When all data become available, total denazification of financial institutions in the Zone will have eliminated between 12,000 and 15,000.

Recent statistics on financial denazification in two of the Länder substantiate the aforementioned removal ratio:

Hessen

Total figures, with the exception of Landkreise GIESSEN and BÜDINGEN (for which reports have not yet been received), are presented below:

Total number of employees	3082
Number of Fragebogen returned	2494
Employees retained	1666
Employees removed	1154

Bavaria

The following are incomplete statistics:

Fragebogen processed	25,252
Employees retained	16,960
Employees removed	8,292

The removals have been accomplished without curtailment of the financial functions essential to Military Government; but it is recognized that there are serious problems created by denazification in such fields as tax collection. However, such problems have shown themselves capable of solution by the Germans themselves, and it is felt that undue weight must not be given to complaints of removed nazis, patently the greatest opponents to the program. The Financial Branch of this headquarters has placed its facilities at the service of local detachments to find suitable replacements or make other arrangements necessary to carry on essential financial functions. A suitable man to head a Reichsmark Hauptstelle in HESSEN-NASSAU has recently been found as a result of the effort of the Financial Branch. Even in areas where anxiety over removals is greatest, banking efficiency has not been impaired, and one area, Regierungsbezirk MAIN-FRANKEN, has more banking personnel today than on the initial date of occupation.

The Germans have proved themselves adept at working out arrangements to replace removed personnel. In AUGSBURG and ULM, various banks have appointed women to managerial positions. In FRANKFURT, KASSEL, FULDA and NÜRNBERG, advisory committees of "clean" bankers have aided Finance Officers in screening personnel and in transmitting Allied policies to the financial community. In WÜRTTEMBERG a program is under way to consolidate the public finance agencies, thus reducing personnel.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The estimated budget for HESSEN for the fiscal year 1945 shows total receipts of RM 124,164,000; total expenditures of RM 137,396,100, with a net deficit of RM 13,231,200. The political reorganization of HESSEN to include STARKENBURG and OBER-HESSEN, combined with the fact that the Reichsregierung ceased to exist, made it necessary to change many of the expenditures items, both regarding purpose and source of income.

In Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN, over-all occupation costs for August amounted to approximately Reichsmark

10,000,000. Comparable figures for other areas indicate an increase of approximately RM 1,250,000 over July.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

On 14 September the FRANKFURT Stock Exchange re-opened after having been closed since 23 March. There was "over-the-counter" trading in 67 stocks and bonds of six industrial firms.

Plans are now proceeding in FRANKFURT for the opening of the Postal Savings system scheduled for 1 October. Initially, withdrawals will be limited to RM 100 monthly.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Summary of Current Situation

Requiring Repatriation from United States/British/French Zones (Germany)	1,053,000
Probably Non-Repatriable	293,000
Repatriated	6,243,000
TOTAL	6,589,000

Current Situation by Nationality

Nationality	Requiring Repatriation	Probably Non-Repatriable	Repatriated
French	2,000	—	1,512,000 (19 Sept)
Netherlands	3,000	—	274,000 (14 Sept)
Belgian & Luxembourg	2,000	—	298,000 (18 Sept)
Danish	—	—	5,000 (Est.)
Norwegian	—	—	6,000 (Est.)
Russian	—	32,000	2,034,000 (20 Sept)
Estonian	—	21,000	—
Latvian	—	62,000	1,000 (22 Sept)
Lithuanian	—	46,000	—
Polish	823,000	—	94,000 (22 Sept)
Czechoslovak	—	3,000	135,000 (Est.)
Jugoslav	—	24,000	204,000 (Est.)
Greek	1,000	—	12,000 (10 Sept)
Italian	11,000	—	579,000 (13 Sept)
Hungarian	92,000	—	11,000 (22 Sept)
Rumanian	10,000	—	5,000 (22 Sept)
Bulgarian	—	—	2,000 (22 Sept)
Stateless	22,000	—	—
Germans	—	105,000	51,000
Others and Unclassified	74,000	—	20,000 (22 Sept)
TOTAL	1,040,000	293,000	5,243,000

Repatriation figures for French, Netherlands, Belgians, Luxembourgers, Czechs, Jugoslavs, Greeks and Italians are obtained from official sources of governments concerned and include repatriates from areas other than the United States/British/French Zones of Germany.

Included in the French figure of 1,512,000 are 153,450 repatriated by air. A 10% allowance for self-repatriation is included.

British Zone authorities report 178,876 Western Europeans received from the Soviet Zone as of 20 September. United States Zone authorities report the reception of 327,640 persons, including 231,377 Western Europeans, 86,693 Italians, 1,898 Czechs, 5,428 Jugoslavs, 88 Balts, 1,455 Poles, 145 Rumanians, 3 Greeks, 71 Hungarians, and 482 others from the Soviet Zone as of 22 September.

Displaced Persons on Hand in British/French/United States Zones in Germany and in Third United States Army Sector in Czechoslovakia

Military Unit and Zone	Date of Report	In Camps	Others Estimated	Total
Western Military District	20 Sept	331,251	—	331,251
Eastern Military District	22 Sept	180,498	—	180,498
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	31 Aug	111,602	—	111,602
Total United States Zone		623,551		623,551
Total French Zone	15 Sept	69,853	—	69,853
1 Corps		135,714	—	135,714
8 Corps		139,774	—	139,774
30 Corps		320,172	—	320,172
Total British Zone	16 Sept	595,656	42,080	637,636
GRAND TOTAL		1,288,860	42,080	1,330,940

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. As of 12 September, 330 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and 20 voluntary agency teams numbering approximately 8,800 persons had been deployed. 689 people were at GRANVILLE as of 4 September, and a combined total of 5,800 persons had been recruited. The explanation for the sudden decrease in the number of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration teams lies in the fact that 55 teams have been dissolved and their personnel reassigned to complete the organization of other teams.

The deployment of Allied Liaison Officers as of 22 September 1945: United States Zone 171 (Eastern Military District 82 — Western Military District 80 — AUSTRIA Sector 6 — BERLIN District, United States Sector 3); British Zone 238; French Zone 39.

The numbers by nationality are — 41 Belgian; 23 Czechoslovak; 43 Netherlands; 67 French; 4 Greek; 16 Italian; 1 Luxembourger; 3 Norwegian; 2 Danish; 120 Polish; 91 Russians; 37 Yugoslavian. These officers are in addition to officers attached to United States Forces European Theater Main and United States Forces European Theater Country Missions.

As of 22 September approximately 1,534,000 displaced persons had been moved out of the British Zone, 2,533,000 had been moved out of the United States Zone and 294,000 had been moved out of the French Zone. The remaining 882,000 were self repatriates (Persons reported as repatriated by their government over and above those known to have been returned by military authorities) and persons repatriated from areas outside the United States/British/French Zones of Germany.

Communicable Disease Rates
for United States Zone of Germany
Expressed as Cases per 10,000 Persons Annually

Week Ending	Typhus Fever louse borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung and larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps
8 June	3.95	—	—	—	—	—	15.20	7.56	12.03	.81	2.25	.30	.21	8.91	2.38	2.30	2.04	1.70	0.8	—	—	14.68	—	—	.34	.68	.89	.13
15 June	5.45	—	—	—	—	—	16.17	8.86	8.58	.87	1.86	.20	.12	5.58	2.53	3.16	.87	6.37	1.74	—	.80	9.61	—	.15	.20	2.41	1.34	.04
22 June	5.84	—	—	—	—	—	19.20	8.42	13.70	.87	2.28	.15	.34	10.17	3.15	4.14	1.75	7.09	.49	—	.15	16.81	—	.04	.53	3.07	.49	—
29 June	1.93	—	.11	—	—	—	16.88	8.57	8.76	.83	1.06	.08	.04	9.86	1.82	1.78	.99	4.97	.38	—	.34	12.22	—	—	.04	.68	1.25	—
6 July	.72	—	—	—	—	—	20.29	7.21	13.98	.65	1.08	.14	.25	15.74	3.19	3.48	1.15	19.32	—	—	.79	32.37	—	.04	.86	.75	.65	.07
13 July	1.63	—	—	—	—	—	19.86	7.71	12.15	.29	1.18	.18	.25	18.78	5.88	3.91	.82	13.55	.79	—	.04	33.88	—	.07	.79	1.45	.72	—
20 July	.79	—	—	—	—	—	27.38	10.62	14.37	.61	4.37	.23	.55	20.14	5.33	8.74	1.30	19.56	.10	—	.07	22.63	—	—	.79	1.30	.48	—
27 July	.55	—	—	—	—	—	28.33	9.42	14.88	1.23	1.09	.34	.27	14.66	2.66	6.83	1.13	17.27	.17	—	.23	24.03	—	.07	.72	.65	.17	—
3 August	.30	—	—	—	—	—	30.93	11.81	15.22	1.30	3.21	.27	.55	28.29	6.59	11.08	1.84	17.03	.44	—	.41	19.22	—	.20	.58	1.53	.85	.07
10 August	.27	—	—	—	—	—	31.30	12.15	24.24	1.19	4.13	.24	.34	31.23	8.47	11.26	2.53	13.86	.07	.03	.51	22.51	—	.10	.72	1.95	.17	—

APPENDIX "A"

PUBLIC HEALTH

Data obtained in a survey of the civil-population of the United States Sector, BERLIN during the period 23 August—7 September, is summarized herein as a preliminary report.

The objectives of the survey were:

To estimate the average food intake

of the population and

To evaluate the physical condition of the population as related to nutritional factors.

The average estimated intake of food, for the 5 different ration categories, as determined by the survey is as follows:

Ration Category	1	2	3	4	5
Official Rationed Food					
Level — Calories per day	2486	1992	1599	1384	1247
Provided by present Supply					
Calories per day	2047	1811	1365	1290	1100

Average Food Intakes of Individuals
having the Various Types of Ration
Cards, BERLIN, August 1945
(Averages for the United States Sector)

Ration Category	Calo-ries	Pro-tein	Cal-cium	Iron	Vit. A	Vit. B1	Vit. B2	Nia-cin	Vit. C
V	1100	28	240	12	2720	1.07	0.53	6.2	110
IV	1290	32	219	12	1900	1.05	0.51	5.7	76
III	1365	34	236	14	1850	1.22	0.57	6.9	76
II	1811	48	337	19	3000	1.72	0.84	10.5	134
I	2047	54	357	21	2930	1.84	0.93	11.4	119

The data obtained show clearly that practically all the calories are obtained from food items on the official ration lists. Of the other foods noted as having been consumed, eggs and legumes were so infrequently encountered as to be of no significance in relation to the food intake of the "average" person. Vegetable consumption was naturally higher in the less thickly populated areas where gardens were more numerous. The majority of the total population consumes less vegetables than the "average" values shown. Even small quantities of vegetables contribute significant quantities of vitamins and minerals which are severely deficient in the official rationed foods. Except in large quantities vegetables are of little importance

as sources of calories.

From the results of this survey it appears that the caloric intakes are approximating the caloric levels calculated for the official prescribed rations.

Emphasis was not placed on estimating the availability of whole fluid milk for children. However, so far as could be judged from the information gathered, there was with few exceptions no fluid milk for issue to children above two years of age.

Clinical Report. 5534 individuals were examined for clinical evidence of disease of nutritional origin. These were distributed among the 6 Bezirke of the United States Sector, BERLIN, in a

proportional ratio to the population for, age and sex categories.

The general health is quite good at the present. Except for weight loss, which is evidence of a low caloric intake, no evidence of an abnormal incidence of nutritional deficiency was found.

The adult population shows definite evidence of progressive weight loss. The weight loss in children, age 4-10 years, for both sexes reveals little deviation from the normal German standards. Males, 11-18 years, are generally slightly above this standard. Females, 11-18 years, show a deviation below the standard of 1 to 3 kilograms. The childrens weights were not calculated by Bezirke because some age

groups samples were too small to be of statistical value.

The incidence of vitamin and mineral deficiencies should be considered with caution, because deficiencies exist in all countries to a variable degree and are of significance in connection with the objective of this survey only when wide spread and of severe grade.

A brief statement of the various ration categories follows:

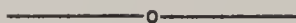
Heavy workers and certain professional workers.

All other workers.

Janitors, maintenance personnel.

Growing children under 15 years.

Remainder of population, unemployed.



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Military Government

No. 13

WEEKLY FIELD REPORT

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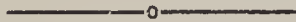
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RESTRICTED

Military Government

WEEKLY FIELD REPORT



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

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General

Detailed plans are in preparation to re-organize the Office of Military Government, GERMANY (United States Zone), in conformity with directive on Organization of Military Government, dated 26 September. This office will consist of five major functional branches: Internal Affairs and Communications; Legal; Economics; Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons; and Finance. The principal responsibility for Internal Affairs and Communications will be in FRANKFURT, while for the other functions the principal responsibility will be in BERLIN, with rear echelons in FRANKFURT. The Chiefs of the various functions in FRANKFURT will also function as the Chiefs of Branches and Divisions in BERLIN. For the present, Manpower and Transportation (separate Divisions in BERLIN) will be administered here as part of Economics, and functions relating to liberated areas and supply control will continue to be performed in FRANKFURT in relation to the other Staff Divisions concerned.

DENAZIFICATION

Instructions were issued to Military Districts directing that Special Branch personnel give first priority in screening to rail and inland waterways personnel. Of 243 applications received by the Denazification Board, eighteen were recommended for approval, 50 for disapproval, 124 are pending, and the balance require additional information.

POLITICAL

The establishment of the Land Government for GREAT HESSE. It is progressing more rapidly than was anticipated. The Military Government detachment was scheduled to take over on 8 October, and the administration will begin functioning on the 20th. No head has been selected for the government, however.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Displaced persons on hand in the United States Zone of GERMANY number 540,000, not including 100,000 in the United States Sector of CZECHOSLVAKIA, mostly Germans from SILESIA. Current figures for the British and French Zones, GERMANY, are 638,000 and 63,000, respectively. The War Department in-

dicated probable disapproval of the proposed contract with UNRRA. Five correspondents, accompanied by a representative of Displaced Persons Branch, visited Jewish Assembly Centers at FELDAFING and WOLFRATHAUSEN, near MUNICH. Two measures have been recommended for improving the welfare and morale of displaced persons centers: first, authorization to show American films at displaced persons centers; second, a ration increase to 2,500 calories daily for persecuted persons living inside and outside the centers.

GERMAN REQUIREMENTS

The compilation of requirements for German civilians for the year ending 30 September 1946 has been completed.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

About 90 per cent of the nearly 2,000,000 children of elementary school age in the United States Zone are now attending school, with the balance to be enrolled by the latter part of the month. During the past week in the Eastern Military District, thirteen religious schools and seminaries have been authorized to reopen.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Military Districts are deploying Military Government Public Relations Officers in the larger cities.

FOOD

Uniform ration scales for the United States Zone will go into effect 15 October. To make this effective, instructions have been issued for the free movement of food from surplus to deficit areas (BAVARIA to WÜRTTEMBERG). As an emergency measure, 200 tons of lard were moved from Third Army depots to VIENNA, to meet United States/French commitments.

HEALTH

Civilian food intake continues cumulatively inadequate. No reserves of body weight now exist. The seasonal increase of communicable diseases is enhanced.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURTS

Eastern Military District — During the week ending 20 September 1945 the Office of Military Government for BAVARIA administratively reviewed 425 Summary, six Intermediate, and two General Court cases. Six cases were examined for reference to a higher court and the cases of five persons accused of falsification of Fragebogen were referred for trial to the Land Intermediate Court.

There is a backlog of Intermediate Court cases in BAVARIA. In some Regierungsbezirke remedial action was taken with the appointment of additional courts and prosecutors. Except for urban areas, the period of time for which prisoners await trial before Summary Courts has been reduced to 48 hours.

Western Military District — Hessen-Nassau. Three WIESBADEN defendants were assessed fines ranging from RM 250 to 500 for falsifying Fragebogen. A fourth case was referred to a higher court. At BIEDENKOPF three women were imprisoned for six months for disobedience of orders to return to the British Zone. Six DILLENBURG defendants were sentenced RM 50 each for driving motor vehicles without proper permits. A HOFHEIM civilian was sent to jail for one year for fraudulent possession of United States Army property, and at RÜDESHEIM two German jail guards were sentenced to one month each for negligence which resulted in the escape of a prisoner. Three SCHLÜCHTERN cases, involving prejudice to good order, were referred to a higher court. A LUXEMBOURG national, arrested for carrying a pistol, was released by the Office of Military Government for Stadtkreis WIESBADEN in the custody of a Belgian Liaison Officer. The total number of cases appearing during the past week before Military Government courts was 566.

Hessen — In Land HESSEN 139 cases were disposed of by Military Government courts the week; these did not include any general court cases. The backlog of cases is being cleared. There has been a decrease in the number of curfew violations brought before Military Government courts, and a moderate increase in charges of illegal possession of Allied property.

Baden-Württemberg — The Office of Military Government for Landesbezirk MANNHEIM administratively examined three General Court cases and six Intermediate Court cases which were forwarded to the Regional Office of Military Government for reference to a higher court.

The Land Office of Military Government has made plans to turn over to the German courts the enforcement of certain notices, ordinances and police regulations which until now have been handled by Military Government courts. Western Military District has appointed an Intermediate Court to try UNRRA personnel.

During the week ending 23 September, Military Government courts in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG tried 530 cases resulting in 391 convictions.

Bremen Sub-District. An Intermediate Court sentenced an aged man to one year's imprisonment for unlawful possession of a firearm, but the sentence was suspended due to mitigating circumstances. There were 76 summary court actions during the week. More than 50 per cent involved displaced persons.

United States Sector of Berlin. Treatment of juvenile offenders has been receiving growing attention with gratifying results. Military Government courts are using the facilities of the juvenile court assistance (Jugendgerichtshilfe) in the Amtsgerichte in their respective sectors. In many cases an individual arrangement can be made which involves the supervision of the juvenile's conduct by a parent, clergyman or other suitable person. Each case requires separate study and treatment and no general, inflexible procedure is to be followed.

In a recent case a priest interceded for a 16-year-old offender. It developed that the priest had taken refuge in the youth's home, being sought by the Gestapo; the priest knew the family and the young man very well, and was willing and anxious to be responsible for his conduct. The sentence of imprisonment was suspended.

GENERAL COURTS

Eastern Military District — A study is being made of available evidence surrounding the death of seventeen persons at PENZBERG immediately prior to the entry of United States troops. Also in procedure is a study of the German law applicable to the liability for injury to employees of those civil officials appointed by Military Government. During the period 17—24 September 1945, seven additional Amtsgerichte were permitted to reopen in the Regierungsbezirk MAINFRANKEN, which brings the number of lower courts now operating in this Regierungsbezirk to 50 per cent of the number operated prior to occupation by United States forces.

Western Military District — Hessen-Nassau: For the week ending 22 September 1945, five additional Amtsgerichte were reopened in the Regierungsbezirk KASSEL and one in the Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN. The local court at HOFHEIM was suspended pending the vetting of the personnel by Special Branch. At LIMBURG an Amtsgericht judge was directed to refer a case of possession of firearms to a Military Government court.

Five additional lawyers and notaries were authorized to practice in FRANKFURT. A meeting was held by all the members of this profession to elect a new executive committee.

of the bar association. Up to 22 September 1945, 170 contentious and 328 non-contentious matters had been handled at civil sessions of the Amtsgericht.

Hessen — Arrangements have been made for the opening of the German courts in GROSS-UMSTADT and in DIEBURG. Considerable difficulty is being encountered in obtaining sufficient numbers of judges and court officials who do not fall into mandatory exclusion category.

Baden-Württemberg — The Generalstaatsanwalt reported to the Land Office of Military Government for BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG that several persons who have been appointed to office by U.S. authorities, have since been charged with crimes under German law and requested advice as to Military Government policy in such cases. He was informed that while these cases should be reported, there will be no interference for political reasons with the administration of the German justice machinery. Military Government officers were advised that Gemeindeggerichte may function. Appointments to these courts are made by Bürgermeister and reported to Amtsgerichte. Requests have been submitted to this headquarters for the reinstatement of three non-Nazi judges who have been suspended in accordance with the directives on denazification.

Bremen Sub-District — In OSTERHOLZ-SCHARMBECK a program is being set in motion to give the police department jurisdiction of all German cases of traffic violations, curfew, black market, price control, etc. The German authorities were instructed to contact the Landrat with reference to the establishment of a curfew which would conform to that prescribed by the occupational forces. The Amtsgericht at WESERMÜNDE tried fifteen persons accused of petty thefts, and at OSTERHOLZ three legal documents pertaining to the satisfaction of mortgages were submitted for consideration for entry into the Grundbuch and permission was granted.

PRISONS

During the month of September the two Military Districts were directed by the Office of Military Government (United States Zone) to reorganize the German civil prisons so as to effect maximum economies of fuel, industrial facilities, raw materials, and personnel. Instructions were given to close some institutions due to the small number of convicted prisoners in terms of total capacity. Military District Commanders were also directed to report prisoners under sentence in the United States Zone, claiming to be citizens of one of the United Nations, and a survey was ordered of all special purpose jails and prisons.

Eastern Military District — Cases of prisoners requiring review will be processed by the Legal Staffs of the Regierungsbezirk Military Government Offices, rather than by a general board for all prisons in BAVARIA. It was suggested that the local Prison Officer in each Military Government detachment should prepare cases for presentation to the Legal Sections of the Regierungsbezirke offices of Military Government. A new directress of the AICHACH Frauengefängnis-Zuchthaus has been appointed. Her background includes employment in the administration of the juvenile prison at WITTLICH, and she has worked at AICHACH as an assistant from 1944 until her recent appointment as directress. Upon request of the Signal Production Control, Third Army, certain machinery was released from ROTHENFELD Women's Prison to be used by a private factory. This was electrical equipment, used in the prison for producing armatures for the German army during the war.

Western Military District — In Regierungsbezirk KASSEL 60 cases were presented to the Board of Review, and sentences were reduced or releases were authorized in 20 cases. An inspection of prisons showed most of the buildings to be in satisfactory condition and sanitation to be good.

Finance

CURRENCY AND BANKING

In BAVARIA increased withdrawals from savings and commercial banks have resulted in a reversal of the favorable deposit-withdrawal condition that has obtained for the majority of the banking institutions in the Land. Withdrawals are exceeding deposits in most savings banks, and are exceeding or offsetting new deposits in commercial banks. Only in the Postal Savings System are deposits reported in excess of withdrawals. In HESSEN, HESSEN-NASSAU, and in areas of BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, withdrawals continue to exceed deposits, though the withdrawal excess has declined in most areas.

To relieve the tightened currency situation resulting from the unfavorable withdrawal-deposit condition in the BREMEN and WIESBADEN areas, the Reichsbankhauptstelle at FRANKFURT transferred RM 25 million to Reichsbank BREMEN and RM 50 million to Reichsbank WIESBADEN. For the week ending 26 September, deposits in BREMEN totalled RM 14.7 million, withdrawals amounted to RM 15.4 million, and cash on hand at the close of the week totalled RM 81 million. The RM 700 thousand excess of withdrawals over deposits represents a sizeable diminution from the previous four weeks. For the majority of the banks in the Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN, comparative data for the four-week period 18 August to 15 September indicate the following:

	Deposits	Withdrawals
18—25 Aug	RM 6,691,000	6,827,000
25 Aug — 1 Sept	7,547,000	10,975,000
1—8 Sept	8,091,000	10,330,000
8—15 Sept	10,800,000	12,096,000

In FRANKFURT, the favorable currency and banking situation obtaining for the banks of that city for July and August resulted in the relaxation of two previously imposed restrictions of the free withdrawal of currency from the banks. Regulations requiring the payment of salaries and wages by bank credit transfer, rather than by cash payments, were abolished, as were regulations limiting withdrawals from unblocked accounts to a maximum of RM 600 monthly. Permitted withdrawals from unblocked savings accounts have been raised to RM 1,000 monthly, the limit obtaining prior to U. S. occupation.

The opening of the Deutsche Pachtbank, a small bank specializing in loans to farmers, brings the total number of banks now operating in FRANKFURT to sixty. The Postal

Savings Bank postponed its opening date from 1 October to 10 October in order to allow time to complete necessary internal reorganization.

An increase in civilian preference for Allied Military Marks over indigenous marks has been noted in several areas. Some black market currency activities are reported, in addition to the hoarding of Allied Marks by German civilians.

PUBLIC FINANCE

In BREMEN, total occupation costs to 19 September have amounted to approximately RM 8 million, of which roughly RM 7.5 million were furnished by the Reichs Tax Office.

In FRANKFURT, city tax revenues and earnings from the operation of public services have shown encouraging gains in August. Comparative monthly data for the period 1 April to 31 August indicate the following:

Month	Source of Income		
	Taxes	Street Railways	Electric, Gas, Water
April	RM 71,000	None	485,000
May	RM 5,468,000	68,000	1,039,000
June	RM 1,210,000	450,000	1,447,000
July	RM 2,362,000	784,000	1,612,000
August	RM 3,558,000	1,063,000	1,802,000

In Regierungsbezirk SCHWABEN, Finanzämter collections amounted to RM 11 million for August, approximately 48 per cent of collections for the same month of last year. Customs office collections totalled RM 2 million, approximately 60 per cent of collections for August 1944.

DENAZIFICATION

The removed manager of the banking house of Gebrüder Bethman, FRANKFURT, and his successor, who was appointed with the approval of Military Government, were recently arrested and charged with violating Article VI of Instructions to Financial Institutions and Government Financial Agencies, No. 3. This article denies to removed personnel "access to the institutions or public agency from which they have been removed, and all offices, branches, and agencies thereof," and prevents them from participating, directly or indirectly, in the affairs, policy determination and operation of any such institutions or agency. The two were discovered on the morning of 28 August in the banking house conferring on matters relating to the operation of the bank.

Public Health

A coordinated public health plan for all of Germany is being considered by the Allied Control Authority. Attached as Appendix "A" are the premises submitted on 21 September in the Internal Affairs and Communications Directorate to the Coordinating Committee of the Allied Control Authority. The concept and principles contained therein are similar to the Allied Control Authority. The concept and principles contained therein are similar to those prepared by the Public Health Branch, G-5, Supreme Headquarters, A. E. F. in 1944, which defined the conduct of public health functions in Occupied Germany and received British and American approval. They were later published by Supreme Headquarters, A. E. F. 9 November 1944 as the guide to the administration of public health in Germany prior to defeat or surrender, and by United States Forces European Theater, 7 July 1945 as the policy for the conduct of this function in the United States Zone. The broad principles prescribed in the original paper have now been published to all four of the powers occupying Germany to obtain uniformity of organization and procedure for the conduct of public health in all of the zones. Universal acceptance of the principles of the original code would support the soundness of the principles it embodied and would insure its effective application.

Communicable Diseases. Attached as Appendices "B" "C" and "D" are communicable disease data for the weeks ending 17, 24, and 31 August. (Similar data for all of June and July were published in Weekly Field Report No. 9, and for weeks ending 3 and 10 August in Weekly Field Report No. 10.) Appendix "E" is a weekly tabulation of communicable disease rates for the weeks ending 8 June through 31 August, inclusive. It is anticipated that incidence and rate data will become available more rapidly in the future, as health services and communications are reorganized.

There was no substantial change in incidence of communicable diseases during the week. The general situation remains favorable, while some increase is noted. Diphtheria and typhoid fever continue to be prevalent in a few areas.

Diphtheria incidence remains high in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, with a mortality rate of about five per cent. Local Military Government officers have been directed to stimulate and support local health authorities to undertake active immunization against the disease, and to aid them with necessary transportation. There were fewer new cases in Landesbezirk KARLSRUHE, mostly localized in Landkreise KARLSRUHE and BRUCHSAL.

The incidence of typhoid fever is steadily decreasing throughout BAVARIA. There has been no recent outbreak of true typhoid. Diphtheria, still prevalent, is mostly in a sporadic form, with a relative increase among adults. In the large cities of the Land whoop-

ing cough and measles are increasing among children.

There has been a further increase of typhoid fever in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL (26 new cases during the past week). The epidemic in Landkreis KASSEL has definitely passed its peak, but other Kreise in the area report a steady increase. Information on the source of the disease is lacking, but it is generally attributable to carriers among returning soldiers.

Venereal Diseases. The program to combat venereal diseases is being expanded continuously. In Landkreis GIESSEN (HESSEN) a drive to pick up girls known to be in contact with American soldiers has resulted in the apprehension of about 100 girls, 30 per cent of whom were infected. Suspects in the HEPPENHEIM area are being examined at the local clinic. A new treatment center has been opened at BAD WIMPFEN. Arrangements have been made with the 30th Medical Battalion to furnish penicillin for the treatment center at LAUBACH for use in sulpha-resistant cases. The 56th Medical Battalion has also arranged to supply penicillin, under strict control, to individual cases.

In Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN, an appeal is being made to the public to submit voluntarily to examinations by private physicians. This educational program is being carried out by posters and handbills.

The recently-established center at KARLSRUHE is operating with space for 80 female patients. This center will provide for Landkreis BRUCHSAL as well. There has been a pronounced reduction in reported venereal disease cases in the whole Landesbezirk.

Nutrition. Attached as Appendix "F" is a summary of the nutritional states of the civilian population in the United States Zone of Germany during September.

Nutrition continues to be generally below satisfactory levels throughout the United States Zone. A survey to determine the average weights of adult Germans in two towns in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL during the past week showed average weights of 135 and 129.8 pounds. Weight data from the whole of the Zone is being analyzed, and a summary will be made available shortly. The general weight trend is below normal physiological standards.

Re-establishment of Local Health Services. Rehabilitation of the German Public Health Nursing Department in Regierungsbezirk MAINFRANKEN was accelerated during the past week. Transportation was provided the newly-appointed Regierungsoberschwester to meet with civilian Public Health officers and nurses in five Kreise in order to check on programs and personnel.

In BAVARIA, German Public Health engineers are being used to investigate reports of unsatisfactory water and sewage facilities

to a greater extent than was previously possible. Their work is being supervised by Military Government Public Health Engineers, but they are being made largely responsible for discovering sanitary defects endangering public health and making recommendations for their correction.

Laboratories and Research. In BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, local Military Government officers were directed to try to establish local medical laboratory facilities within their Kreise, since the Land facilities are overtaxed.

All laboratory service required by Landkreis WESERMÜNDE (BREMEN Sub-District) will hereafter be done by the BREMEN Health Department. This will facilitate reporting within the Sub-District.

Hospitals. Overcrowding of hospitals and shortage of hospital beds continue to be problems in many areas. Especially acute is the need for beds for the treatment and isolation of tuberculosis. Shortage of coal for hospital operation is also a problem, which becomes increasingly serious with the approach of winter.

Bed facilities in Landesbezirk MANNHEIM for quarantine of tuberculosis are seriously inadequate because of partial occupation of the tuberculosis hospitals at ROHRBACH, ROCHENAU and SCHREISHEIM by prisoners of war.

At a meeting with UNRRA medical representatives on the general hospital situation in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, it was revealed that of approximately 1,000 sanatorium beds for tuberculosis in the area, 600 were reserved to handle cases among the 70,000 displaced persons, leaving a balance of 400 for a German population of over 3,000,000, with the result that hundreds of open cases remain in their homes.

All available hospitals in HESSEN are overcrowded.

Four hundred steel beds were obtained from the 97th General Hospital for the FRANKFURT city hospital. This should provide the necessary bed reserve in the hospital.

Medical Supplies. In general, the medical supply situation continues satisfactory, with progressive improvements as German channels of distribution are re-established. Insulin remains a critical item.

A survey is being made in HESSEN on the number of diabetic patients and their insulin requirements. Requisitions and orders for insulin had been coming in slowly. Last week there was a flood of orders, indicating that there has been a source of insulin, over which no control had been exercised, which has now been exhausted.

Captured enemy medical supplies under

control of the medical supply office of HESSEN are being turned over to the distribution agency for the Land, but will still remain under control.

Five thousand liters of cod liver oil were obtained from the British Zone, to be processed at FRANKFURT into a 40 per cent emulsion, of which 5,500 liters are to be returned to the British Zone. The actual monthly need for raw oil in FRANKFURT is 6,500 liters. Normal consumption was 25,000 liters.

Veterinary. One hundred liters of immune hog cholera serum have been secured from BAVARIA. The serum is now being used in the PASSAU area to control the hog cholera there.

Hungarian troops in the PASSAU area have frequently violated farm and area quarantine while traveling from farm to farm in search of food. Tactical commanders in the area have been asked to keep Hungarians confined to their compounds.

There are many cases of swine erysipelas in Landkreis ULM (BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG). Eight Gemeinde are affected. Appropriate measures have been taken by the local veterinarian.

Medical Education. Twenty-six leaders in nursing education met on 20 September in FRANKFURT to discuss plans for re-opening medical schools. Directors were instructed by Military Government to submit entrance requirements, the curriculum and the program for state examination and license to practice.

The nine hospitals in BREMEN have been visited as a first step in collecting data on German nurses in the Sub-District. Four of these hospitals formerly had training schools for nurses. No theoretical instruction is being given at present. Information has been obtained on the number of student nurses awaiting examination when the training schools re-open, on the textbooks formerly used, and the available equipment and teaching materials.

Similar studies on re-opening of nursing schools are proceeding in BAVARIA.

The Veterinary College at GIESSEN (HESSEN) will probably not open this year.

Denazification. Denazification of Public Health offices in HESSEN is continuing. During the past week, 45 doctors, dentists, and other medical personnel were informed that because of their Nazi affiliations their licenses have been suspended, and they will be allowed to practice only on temporary permits, under close supervision. All veterinarians in the Land are being screened to remove Nazis.

Denazification of official health agencies in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG is nearly completed. There is great difficulty in replacing personnel, especially directors of hospitals.

Public Welfare

The Bavarian Ministry of the Interior estimates the current population of the Land at 7,500,000, of whom 3,000,000 are refugees. Many communities in BAVARIA are in such severe financial straits that they are unable to meet their welfare expenses. This situation is expected to improve shortly, when the machinery for the transfer of state funds to communities is functioning more smoothly.

Personnel in Baden-Württemberg

The organization of the Public Welfare Department of BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG is still faced with the problem of unavailability of eligible personnel. Its present staff will probably not be likely to meet expanding duties and responsibilities.

Relief Budget for Bremen

Food allowances under the relief budget of the Wohlfahrtsamt BREMEN are being studied to determine the quantity of food which can be purchased by these grants at prevailing prices, and what this food allowance represents in terms of calories. Unless relief grants provide sufficient purchasing power to provide a minimum of calories, a seriously undernourished group will result.

Relation to Private Agencies

Military Government in BREMEN will not directly approve operation of any private voluntary agency, and has so notified the Wohlfahrtsamt. Private agencies may apply to the Senator for Welfare, who may investigate directly or through the Wohlfahrtsamt. If he recommends that the agency should be allowed to operate, he must certify:

That the service to be rendered is necessary.

That it does not conflict with or duplicate service being rendered by the Public Welfare Agency or other already established private agency.

That the proposed work is adequately financed.

That in dealing with its clients, the agency will show no partiality as to race, religion or political activities, except that in the case of agencies for Catholic, Protestant or Jewish people, when no partiality will be shown within their respective groups.

That all officers, agents and employees of the agency have been cleared with Special Branch or that Fragebogen are attached to the application.

That the operation of the agency will be under the supervision and control of the Wohlfahrtsamt.

Child and Youth Welfare

Instructions were sent to each Military Government detachment in WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN on preparation of a census of all children evacuated to their respective Kreise and who are separated from their parents or legal guardians. Reports from eleven Kreise received thus far show a total of 603 children in this category. If this figure is representative, it would indicate that a significantly large number of minors are living in this area who are still to be reunited with their families. In view of the possible numbers involved, extensive special arrangements may be required to resolve this situation. The report also revealed that of the 603 children, 23 have their legal residence in the French Zone, 34 in the Russian, and 273 in the British.

There has been a considerable increase in FRANKFURT in the number of orphans handled by the Youth Department. Until recently an average of sixteen to eighteen children per week had come under the care of the Welfare Office. The present figure jumped to a total of 112. Some of these were children that had been living with Army units, but the majority of cases were simply the result of much closer inspections by the local police and child welfare workers. Several children who have been cared for in local homes until their parents could be located now appear to be permanent Youth Department cases.

Functions of the Bremen Jugendamt

To fulfill its task, the Jugendamt in BREMEN is depending on the assistance of local helpers for aid and advice, and also on the court of guardianship in the affairs of minors:

To make proposals for the appointment of guardians, foster fathers etc.

To watch out locally for official wards and to send occasionally short reports on behavior.

Examination of applicants for adoption.

To advise the Jugendamt on protection and welfare.

Delinquency Prevention. A Youth Director has been appointed for Landkreis DARMSTADT, at the suggestion of the local Military Government, in order to eliminate the lingering Hitler Jugend and Bund Deutscher Mädel influences and to deal with the problem of youth who at the moment are not adequately occupied.

Private Agencies

Red Cross. A record of operation of the Red Cross Ambulance Service in FRANKFURT for one week shows that 340 calls were answered with 482 patients being moved and a total of 6,223 kilometers having been covered.

Prisoners of War Returning. The Caritas Verband in Land HESSEN is trying to make arrangements to accommodate discharged prisoners of war who cannot return to their families.

Community Co-ordination

Council of Welfare Agencies. A Council of Welfare Agencies at the Land level was formed in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG by representatives of the Caritas Verband, Innere Mission, Israelitische Wohlfahrt, Arbeitwohlfahrtsbund and German Public Welfare Department.

Community Chest. A total of RM 40,534 was collected by the "Kreisopfer" Community Chest in the Landkreis Eschwege (Regierungsbezirk KASSEL). This amount was turned over to the Wohlfahrtsamt for work with the German Red Cross in the care of displaced persons and

refugees, operation of public kitchens and hospitals for the aged and infirm.

Special Programs

Refugees. The evacuee problem continues to remain unsolved and is a burden on the local welfare services in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG. MANNHEIM reports 5,499 refugees, KARLSRUHE 4,745 and UNTERTÜRHEIM 800.

Sports Program. A "Freier Sport Verband" based on pre-Nazi standards is being organized in KASSEL with the Director of City Welfare as ex-official Chairman.

Rehabilitation. The Chief German Welfare Officer in Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN reports a training program now in progress for physically handicapped persons to enable many of them to regain employment.

Public Utilities

Water

Repair to water systems are reported in FRANKFURT, BREMEN and BERLIN. Output per day in the two latter cities is presently 40,000 cubic meters and 640,000 cubic meters respectively.

Electric

The following tabulation presents a comparison of **operable or serviceable capacity** and **generating capacity in use** in the United States Zone for the weeks ending 8, 15, 22 September and 4 October:

IN USE IN THE UNITED STATES ZONE,
including Bremen (Megawatts)

Operable Capacity	Hard Coal	Brown Coal	Hydro	Diesel	Total
Week ending:					
4 October	673*	205*	1,023**	51	1,954
22 September	756*	149*	858**	28	1,791
15 September	756*	155*	861**	28	1,800
8 September	756*	155*	930**	28	1,869

Generating Capacity in Use

Week ending:

4 October	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22 September	6	89	538	24	659
15 September	8	87	576	24	695
8 September	6	88	488	24	606

* Capacity based on assumption that fuel supplies are adequate.

** Capacity of hydro plants based on maximum water Flow.

NA Not available.

Total capacity in use has remained at roughly one-third of operable capacity because of coal and hydro deficiencies. The marked increase in the total for 4 October is due to the inclusion of many small plants not previously considered.

Public Safety

Fire Service

A serious shortage of fire equipment will probably not develop this winter, due in large part to the considerable amounts of equipment uncovered in recent searches. In some areas, police officers have been instructed to report all fire equipment in private hands, with the result that quantities of hose, pumps, etc., have been uncovered.

Principle shortages are gasoline and building materials. Lack of the former has forced fire services drastically to reduce capacity to answer emergency calls, or to cease operations entirely for several days running. Building materials, while not a critical requirement if fire services are only to cover "minimum civilian needs", will be badly needed if Army

installations are to be dependent on civilian facilities for fire protection.

Police

During the past week there was an increase in the crime rate. It did not, however, reach alarming proportions. The fact that the proportion of crimes committed by displaced persons remains high has given an impetus to the re-arming of the civilian police. To cope with this problem, HESSEN-NASSAU officials are considering placing civilian police on a 24-hour-a-day status. Police training programs in many areas are being stepped up with the opening of more schools and the expansion of curricula in those already opened. Civilian attitude toward the new police departments is very satisfactory throughout the Zone.

Education and Religion

Education

Schools. About 90 per cent of the nearly 2,000,000 children of elementary school age in the United States Zone are now attending school. The remaining 10 per cent are expected to be enrolled by the latter part of October.

Although the elementary schools are open throughout the United States Zone, many difficulties remain. There is still a shortage of teachers, causing some schools to operate on a doubleshift basis. Because of war damage, most of the larger centers do not have adequate space, and are forced to improvise considerably. The big problem facing schools this winter, however, is shortage of fuel. In that respect, country schools, having wood stoves, are expected to fare much better than city schools, which will have to be allotted coal if they are to operate all winter.

There will be no athletic classes scheduled in the schools of MARBURG inasmuch as officials believe that it has too much of a tendency to lean toward national socialistic practices. Sports, they say, should be reinstated at a later date, when no taint of Nazism remains.

Special Schools. In larger centers, such as BERLIN, MUNICH, DARMSTADT and OFFENBACH, arrangements have been made for high schools to give courses in carpentry, construction work, metal work, lock making and similar trades. MUNICH's vocational schools

are already operating successfully; DARMSTADT's Technological Institute is training 80 students in architecture and building trades; OFFENBACH's trade schools are still in the planning stage, but will be opened as soon as teachers are found and materials become available.

Youth. In an effort to combat juvenile delinquency, various types of youth organizations are being sponsored. In MANNHEIM, a meeting attended by representative of Military Government, the Division Chaplain of the 84th Infantry Division and leading educators and Churchmen was held. A committee composed of the Kreisschulrat, one Stadtschulrat, a Catholic priest and a Protestant pastor was appointed and charged with the responsibility of working out a program providing for the physical, mental and spiritual recreation for the youth of the Kreis.

Religion

BAVARIA: Permission was given for the following church educational institutions to open immediately: Catholic Seminaries: BAMBERG EICHSTATT, FREISING, REGENSBURG, WÜRZBURG, PASSAU, DILLINGEN; Catholic Boys Seminaries: BAMBERG, EICHSTATT, PREISING, REGENSBURG, TRAUNSTEIN; Evangelical Seminary: ERLANGEN; Philosophical/Theological (Catholic): BAMBERG, FREISING, PASSAU, REGENSBURG; Theological Faculty (Evangelical): WÜRZBURG.

Trade and Commerce

Price Increases. To avoid conflicting price levels between the Länder, it is necessary that the price control policies of the Preisbildungsstellen be both uniform and non-inflationary. Last week this headquarters presented the Military Districts, for comment by the German agencies, a proposed price increase policy. Under this policy, price increases might be granted to cover legitimate cost increases by reducing profits, and provided the increase is necessary to keep in operation an essential business. The proposed policy, after alterations to reflect recommendations from the field, will be issued through command channels.

Conference of German Preisbildungsstelle Officials. In conjunction with the conference of representatives of German economic control agencies to be held at HÖCHST on 10—12 October, officials from the Preisbildungsstellen of the Länder will have an opportunity to discuss price control problems. Included on the agenda for this meeting are questions of prices; lines of authority in the German price control structure; use of citizens' committees to aid the German agencies; and the setting up of a permanent secretariat to coordinate price control activities.

Denazification of German Price Control Agencies. In order to insure that Section II of "Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone in Germany" is being faithfully applied to the Preisbildungsstellen and Preisüberwachungsstellen, Military Government detachments are furnishing this headquarters

with lists of all officials and employees of these offices, together with exact data on their affiliation, if any, with the Nazi Party. From these lists, checks are made to determine that all mandatory-removal personnel have been removed, and that any appeals to the Denazification Board believed necessary are properly filed.

Checking on Black Markets. In general, enforcement of price control and rationing is left to the Germans. Realistically, however, there is much that Military Government can do, and is doing, to aid them in their task. Last week, for example, more than a dozen suspected violations of German regulations, reported to this headquarters by one source or another, were referred to Military Government detachments, with instructions to have the German authorities investigate and prosecute where necessary.

Internal Trade and Distribution Including Rationing (Except Food). A staff study concerning leather, with particular emphasis on luxury items for purchase by military personnel, has been completed. The study stresses the need for a centralized buying program through Army Exchange Services rather than individual purchases in German-operated stores selling exclusively to military personnel. Otherwise there is a lack of control over standards of quality and a tendency for price rises which dissipate the benefits of the soldiers' favorable exchange rate when purchasing goods from indigenous sources.

Industry, Requirements and Allocations

There is increasing evidence of a decline in industrial production, even of necessary items, because of inter-and intra-zonal travel and communication difficulties of German citizens; consumption of plant stocks of materials and parts; shortage of coal; and inflexibility of present application of denazification directives.

Current plant operations are far below even present plant capacity because of continued shortage of coal. Reduced operation in one industry are, therefore, reflected in industries dependent thereon for parts and supplies, and as local stocks are consumed, the inability to secure materials, parts and equipment will further reduce operations.

The restrictions on travel of German citizens on legitimate business is a further deterrent. Emphasis is being placed on Germans to handle their economic and industrial problems. German agencies are being reactivated and Military Government officials are directed to place more responsibility on both agencies and the individuals, yet travel and communications restrictions prevent the individuals from moving freely to discharge the obligations placed on them.

The confusion resulting from publication of Military Government Law No. 8 has further added to production difficulties. The language of the law as published was subject to varied interpretations. With radio and newspapers making broad statements, perhaps at variance with the basic policies, both the German public and the Military Government authorities in the field were in a state of confusion. The apparent inflexibility of the application of this law is resulting in the summary removal of technicians and administrators in plants whose production is badly needed.

Plans now contemplate a "short-form" survey of approximately 800 plants in the metals, chemical, electrical and machinery industries. Forms are now being printed in German and English for distribution to Land Military Government Offices with a list of the selected plants. The survey will cover productive capacity, plant valuation and a modified inventory of machinery and equipment. This information, together with that supplied by Form C surveys already submitted, will provide basic data needed for reparations studies. It is desired to have the survey completed by 1 November.

Exclusive of public utility plants, a total of only 1,927 industrial plants in the United States Zone have been authorized to resume production. This is an increase of one per cent over the previous week.

According to records of the Reichsgruppe Industrie, there were 14,280 industrial plants in the United States Zone, employing ten or more persons. In the Speer Ministry report files was a list of 7,104 private industrial plants which reported each month, 1,720 special plants manufacturing war materials to

government specifications and therefore specially favored by the Hitler government, and 100 government-owned and operated munitions and special war material plants, a total of 8,924. Thus, at present, plants authorized to resume operations (1,927) represent 13.5 per cent of the total Speer list of the war-economy plants.

When it is realized that plants now in operation are producing far below present capacity because of shortage of coal and material, and far below their war-time capacity because of those factors plus damage by war, it can be seen that the German industrial "war potential" is a matter of historical record only. Possibility of "industrial recovery" to the position of a threat to world peace is presently too remote for serious consideration, and as plants are removed for payment of reparations and coal is mined for export, the production control of Germany will be inherent in her shortage of fuel and her lack of manufacturing facilities which could not be replaced for several generations even if Germany so desired, and could operate without Allied restraint.

Grouped in broad classifications, the plants presently authorized to produce are:

Electrical	88
(1) Oil	8
(2) Chemical	264
(3) Building Material & Construction	867
(4) Solid Fuels & Mining	21
Machinery & Equipment	166
Metal Industry	56
(5) Consumers Goods	457

Total 1,927

- (1) Includes two oil refineries
- (2) Includes 70 Plants — soap and cleansing agents; 54 plants — lacquer paints, varnishes, oils and glues
- (3) Includes 765 saw mills
- (4) Includes 13 coal mines
- (5) Includes 57 plants — leather soles, uppers and leather goods;
74 plants — clothing, trousers, raincoats, shirts, hats, coats, and dresses;
64 plants — household wares, furniture and utensils.

Requirements and Allocations

Practically all civilian requirements for the fourth quarter have now been received.

A list of materials available for export from the United States Zone has been prepared.

Copies of the publication "Production and Long-Term Procurement of Occupational Military Requirements" have been delivered to the Eastern and Western Military Districts. The problems have been discussed with representatives of both Military Districts and their comments noted for consideration in determination of changes or new procedures.

Excess Theater Stocks. A report of excess theater stocks has been forwarded to Theater Services Forces, requesting that the availability of excess stocks be made known to the Office of Military Government (United States Zone) so that a firm bid can be made.

Bicycles. On request of the Eastern Military District, 800 bicycles now being produced in the Western Military District were allocated for sale to upper Bavarian miners.

Coal and Non-Metallic Mining

Estimates were made on net merchantable production in the United States Zone for allocation purposes for the months of October, November and December. This estimate does not include the coal going to briquette plants, adjacent power stations, or for mine consumption. These estimates in tons are:

	Oct	Nov	Dec
Stein	1,460	1,550	1,740
Pech	78,600	82,550	89,000
Brown	18,400	23,000	27,000
Pech Coal Briquettes	2,980	3,000	4,130
Brown Coal Briquettes	16,110	16,400	18,100
Total Merchantable			
Fuel	117,550	126,500	139,970

Total civilian coal requirements for the month of November consisted of 1,435,255 tons. This was an increase of more than 50 per cent over the requirements submitted for October.

Revised estimates, based on late information, for salt production in United States Zone is 16,500 tons per month for October, November and December.

Draft of a proposed standard operating procedure for submission of requirements for, and allocation of, coal has been completed after a series of conferences with interested agencies. This draft is now being circulated for comments and recommendations.

The North German Coal Control (Mine Supply Section) was contacted regarding needed supplies of wire rope, steel arches and mining machinery parts. Orders placed for their manufacture. Representatives of North German Coal Control have suggested that a United States Liaison Officer be stationed with them to handle supplies for the United States Zone.

November coal requirements submitted by the Military Districts and Enclaves for United States Zone were received and reviewed.

At the request of the Office of Military Government of Germany (United States), an inspection is being made of the potash mines in the Seventh Army Area to determine the number of personnel normally employed at the mines who are living in other Zones and the effect of a proposed boundary change on the mines themselves.

Difficulty was encountered during the past week in obtaining permits to allow Germans to proceed to the RUHR on business concerning coal mines.

Pharmaceuticals

Production of pharmaceuticals, except for a few items, is not enough to meet needs in the United States Zone.

Approval was given to G-4, Theater Service Forces, for proposed breakdown of Civil Affairs Division Medical Units now stored in RHEIMS, FRANCE, into component items and return of such stock to Medical Department stocks.

Fertilizer. Capability and capacity for procuring basic slag for fertilizer at MANNHEIM was determined at five to ten tons per day.

Metals

Four wire mills in Eastern Military District were located and surveyed. Information was obtained on location of three other mills and one nail factory not previously known.

Metals Section, Eastern District Industry Branch, has been requested to start production at the HAIDHOF Plant, MAXIMILIANHÜTTE of rolled wire rod at earliest possible date, due to acute shortage of wire for nail production.

Slow receipt of coal at HAIDHOF Plant from CZECHOSLOVAKIA is preventing operation of open-hearth furnaces to produce sheet bar. Adequate coal supply is expected by the end of October. Sheet for stove pipe and roofing is being rolled at rate of 50 tons per day.

A survey of all iron and steel foundries in the Eastern Military District is now under way.

Machinery and Equipment

Certain Military Government detachments have given authority to plants to produce machine tools of certain types. It is presumed that authorization was given for such operation four to five months ago, without knowledge of the restricted list in Section X of the Military Government Handbook. It appears that very few of the detachments have an understanding of the restriction on the production of certain items.

Ten additional agricultural machinery plants were activated. A total of 69 plants are now in operation—approximately 44 per cent of the known 157 agricultural machinery plants.

Sixty-four food processing plants have been reported in the United States Zone. Of these, nineteen are in operation.

Electrical and Optical Equipments

Eastern Military District has been instructed not to open or establish facilities for optical glass manufacture until decision has been received from the Control Council. Arrangements made for British Zone to supply 2,000 automotive batteries per month to United States Zone.

A large stock of spectacle blanks is reported stored in a Medical Department Warehouse near PARIS. Investigation by Theater Service Forces has been requested, as these blanks are needed to help meet civilian requirements.

Electric welding machines are being produced at the rate of twenty per month in the Brown Boveri plant in MANNHEIM.

Principal office of Siemens Schuckert Company is now located at ERLANGEN, BAVARIA, and the head office of the Siemens-Halske Company is now located in MUNICH.

To effect the most efficient use of raw materials and finished products, standardization rules and regulations are being prepared for building electrical wiring installations, materials, and equipment.

CONSUMER GOODS

Paper and Paper products

Assurance has been given by the Third Army that the Information Control Division program for newsprint for October will be met.

Negotiations are under way to permit operation of the mill at OKRIFTEL. This plant is a much needed producer of fine grade pulp and paper and is at the present time without operators. It is urgently needed in the United States Zone paper program.

Disposition is being made, of pulp and paper stores now in the Seventh Army captured enemy war material depots.

Comparative figures on pulp and paper for all of Germany from 1932 until the last compiled statistics are attached in Appendix "G".

Woodworking. All field work necessary to arrange for production of furniture for requirements of United States Sector, BERLIN, and the War Commission has been completed.

Ceramics. Plans have been completed for a civilian advisory committees to aid in the control of Bavaria ceramic production. Summarization of statistics continues and the compilation of raw material requirements from other countries is under way.

Handicrafts. The licensing of various handicrafts has been done by the Chambers of Handicrafts in the past. In compliance with Military Government directives, detachments have been informed that only economic agencies at the Land, Regierungsbezirk or Kreis levels can issue licenses. The Chambers can make recommendations to the economic offices, but only in an advisory capacity.

Footwear and Leather

Discussion with the British is continuing regarding the production of 200,000 to 500,000 pairs of shoes for Displaced Persons and Prisoners of War in the British Zone to be manufactured in the United States Zone. Basis of agreement is for the British to supply "Buna" and some top leather for shoes and additional "Buna" for United States military and civilian requirements.

Additional statistical and informative material was collected and particularly more complete specifications were secured for footwear manufactured for the German civilian population. A study was started on possible greater use of substitutes in meeting the civilian re-

quirements. The current problems of the industry are primarily the same, i. e. coal and transportation, but it is felt by that progress is being made in regard to transportation, as shown by a larger flow of hides and skins into normal channels.

German Leather (in RM 1000)

Year	PRO- DUCTION	IM- PORT	EX- PORT	CON- SUMPTION
1932	368,303	31,010	96,470	302,843
1933	420,779	30,400	86,560	364,619
1934	488,442	29,300	57,400	460,342
1935	490,361	20,600	72,000	438,961
1936	535,000	26,300	58,500	502,800
1937	611,600	32,000	43,500	600,100
1938	700,000	33,100	26,400	706,700
1939	672,000	26,500	41,400	657,100

Leather Production of Germany in tons:

1932	103,991
1933	126,362
1934	141,225
1935	140,319
1936	126,635
1937	127,057
1938	145,792 *
1939	145,731 *
1940	90,711 *
1941	92,096 *
1942	119,847 **
1943	136,121 **
1944	103,751 **

* Includes Austria

** Includes Austria, occupied Eastern and annexed Western Territories.

The estimated yearly leather production capacity of Germany is about 122,000 tons of finished leather. Of this, the following shares go to the different Zones:

	U. S. Zone	British Zone	French Zone	Russian Zone
Cowhide Leather	30.3%	24.3%	2.6%	27.3%*
Calf Leather	63.6%	7.3%	2.2%	13.8%*
Pig Leather	51.6%	10.9%	1.5%	16.0%*
Horsehide Leather	49.6%	28.8%	—	7.4%*
Rabbit Skins	46.7%	1.7%	8.5%	38.5%*
Small Animal Leather	35.9%	6.5%	14.7%	40.6%*

* Remainder, to 100 per cent, produced in Poland and Austria.

NOTE: In order to meet the production capacity, raw material has to be shifted between Zones. The United States Zone, for instance, can fill only about 50 percent of its manufacturing capacity with raw material from its own territory.

Textiles and Clothing

Plans have been developed by the Advisory Committee for the forthcoming meeting 15—20 October, at HEIDELBERG of textile and clothing representatives. The representatives of the clothing industry will meet from the 15th to the 17th, and the textile industry will meet on the 18th, 19th, and 20th.

Present capacity and requirements for the textile and clothing industries shows the following statistics:

CONSUMPTION (All Germany)

Textile Raw Material Consumed by Mills in Germany (In thousand tons)

Raw Material	1933	1938	1943	1944
Cotton	259.2	259.8	12.1	3.4
Cotton-wastes	—	83.7	15.0	11.4
Short linen	—	3.9	12.3	18.4
Wool and tops	101.7	78.1	27.7	(
Wool wastes	13.5	7.8	17.7	(29.0
Animal hairs	4.6	24.7	11.0	8.7
Flax	—	41.3	53.3	(
Hemp	—	47.1	50.0	(
Jute	103.7	103.2	1.2	(
Sisel	—	49.0	0.2	(78.8
Manila	—	6.9	0.2	(
Ramie	0.8	2.9	0.1	(
Natural Silk	—	—	1.7	—
Artificial Fiber	—	145.6	300.6	239.4
Artificial Silk	32.5	66.5	93.0	68.3
Spinning paper	—	12.4	202.5	172.4
Shoddy from cotton	—	41.5	54.5	(
Shoddy from wool	18.0	41.0	52.6	(92.3
Shoddy from Zellwoll	—	7.5	9.4	8.1
TOTAL		1.022.9	915.1	730.2

IMPORTS (All Germany)

Import of GERMANY'S Textile Raw Materials (In thousand tons)

Raw Material	1933	1938	1943
Cotton	380	252	10
Cotton-linters	58	57	2
Wool (washed)	115	83	3
Flax	23	23	12
Hemp	18	52	42
Jute	112	108	2
Spinning Paper	—	—	52

Imports of clothing: Figure available for 1932 — 13,300,000 RM.

EXPORTS (all GERMANY)

(In RM One Million)

Textile Material :

Year	Raw Materials	Unfinished Yarns & Cloth	Finished Goods.
1934	78.9	73.5	307.1
1935	54.8	69.9	282.4
1936	22.5	100.2	341.5
1937	8.6	102.3	387.3
1938	12.6	74.6	369.9
1939	14.5	110.9	402.0
1940	24.4	74.4	411.5

Clothing:

Year	Value
1932	162.8
1933	—
1934	—
1935	65,364
1936	67,892
1937	68,186
1938	50,404
1939	61,362
1940	66,377
1941	63,942
1942	37,745
1943	50,161

PRESENT CAPACITY (United States Zone)

(Assuming Three Months' Repairs)

3,200,000 kg of worsted yarn
18,000,000 kg of woollen yarns
2,200,000 kg of 2-cyl yarns
11,000,000 kg of cotton yarns
400,000 kg of flax yarn

The above figures represent the quantities of yarn required to meet civilian requirements. 542,000,0000 meters of heavy, middle weight, and light weight goods can be produced. Capacity will be increased with repairs to industry. However, percentage of increase will depend entirely upon type and extent of repairs.

CIVILIAN REQUIREMENTS OF GERMANY

1 October 1945, — 30 September 1946

Raw Material Quantity in Million Kg's

Cellwool — cotton type	13.1
Cellwool — wool type	9.7
Silk	0.029
Wool	5.0
Animal Hairs	0.089
Cotton	0.8
Short Linen Fiber	0.5
Flax	0.6
Wool Wasted	0.089
Shoddy from Wool	10.1
Shoddy from cotton	1.7
Upholstery Wool	13.7

Supply Control

BERLIN. It is reported that all but 2.2 per cent of the United States food commitment to BERLIN has been shipped. Certain items, particularly salt and soap, have been delivered for which there was no commitment.

Pending development of a combined medical supply program for BERLIN, which the Office of Military Government for Germany (United States) is considering, Office of the Chief Surgeon, Theater Service Forces, has been requested to supply BERLIN for a period of 60 days with sufficient quantities of drugs, dressings, X-Ray supplies and laboratory supplies to meet the emergency needs of the United States Sector. Supplies are now being taken from captured enemy stocks.

AUSTRIA. Civil Affairs/Military Government imported supplies for the United States/French

Zones, Austria, have been allocated for January in addition to a 30-day reserve stock. The January allocation follows:

Item	NLT
Wheat	28,303
Fats	829
Sugar	770
Pulses	3,735
Milk, dried	74
Coffee	561
Eggs, dehydrated	1,093

United States Forces AUSTRIA has called forward from its credits 998 net long tons of soap. This is the first of the direct deliveries of supplies allocated from other than United States Forces European Theater stocks.

Food and Agriculture

Absence of Productive Incentive. Reports from the field are increasingly drawing attention to the serious conditions arising from the reluctance of producers, particularly farmers, to sell their produce and get in return only paper, with which they are unable to purchase necessities such as fertilizers, tools, shoes, clothes and other manufactured items. This reluctance is reflected in holding back on deliveries, and in lower production due to lack of incentive. Maldistribution also results in economic disturbances between urban and rural sections. Demands made by the larger cities for food and hides find nothing in the form of needed supplies, such as shoes and clothing, being returned to the agricultural areas. Fear is expressed that unless steps are taken soon to remove artificial trade barriers and to effect equitable distribution of essentials, that an economy based on either bartering or enforced collections will be inevitable.

Uniform Ration Scales for the United States Zone. It has been agreed at the monthly meetings of food and agriculture representation from the regional offices to establish uniform ration scales for the United States Zone. Instructions confirming the uniform scales have been sent to the Land Offices of Military Government. Effective date is 15 October 1945, the beginning of the 81st ration period. Appendix "H" shows the ration scales for this period by component and by consumer category.

In order to make the uniform scales effective it will be necessary for food to move freely between the various Länder in order to spread the supplies between surplus and deficit areas. As an example, the Office of Military Government for BAVARIA has been instructed to have the Bavarian German Food Office release to the German Food Office for BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG 1800 tons of bread grains for the period 29 September to 5 October, and a total of 12,400 tons of bread grains for the period 10 October to 7 November, at a rate of 3,100 tons each week.

Beer for United States Forces. Instructions have been issued to the Military Districts listing breweries and malthouses authorized to operate for United States Forces and requiring that German authorities submit inventories of all hops, malt and beer in each brewery, malthouse or warehouse not later than 20 October. Prohibition of production of beer for German use continues in effect to conserve barley for bread.

Dairy Receipts. Receipts of milk at dairies in the United States Zone are averaging approximately 75 per cent of 1944. This represents a sizeable increase from receipts at the beginning of the occupation. The Marketing Associations in the various Länder are concentrating on efforts toward further improvement. Lack of transportation and communications, and lack of consumer goods that

farmers can buy with their money, leading to increased black market sales on a barter basis, as well as a shortage of some dairy supplies, are contributing factors to lowered receipts. Requirements for major operating supplies for dairies for 1945-46 have been determined and submitted. A spot demand for chemicals, brushes, testing supplies, strainers, and packaging materials has been made for the balance of 1945 to meet an immediate need for these items.

Butter stocks are extremely low and there is no reserve supply. Production normally declines during this part of the year.

Meat and Fish for Berlin. The ration of meat and fish shipped to BERLIN, which has been 400 tons of fish and 600 tons of meat per month, has been adjusted as of 1 October, so that 200 tons less of fish will be shipped, and 200 tons more of meat. This was done in accordance with decisions reached in BERLIN on a quadripartite basis.

Coal for Sugar Beet Factories. Surveys show that insufficient supplies of coal and coke are on hand for processing this year's sugar beet crop. Cables have been sent to the Eastern and Western Military Districts pointing out the urgency of coal amounts of coal to be purpose during October and November and requesting information on amounts of coal to be allocated and delivered to each of the factories during the period. Instructions were also issued that no sugar beets are to be dehydrated for use as sugar beet chips until after the beets have been processed and the normal amount of sugar extracted.

Trade with the French Zone. Meetings were conducted at BADEN-BADEN on 27-28 September between representatives of the United States Office of Military Government and French Military Government Officers to discuss trade in agricultural products and supplies. It was agreed that clearance from zonal headquarters is necessary for interzonal movement of those foods for which there are deficits in all zones, and that trade arrangements could be left to German officials only for those foods which are not deficit in all zones, such as fresh fruits and vegetables. It was also agreed that normal local trade across zonal boundaries for staple foods in short supply should be allowed to take place freely, but that complete records should be maintained and periodic checks made on the volume of this movement.

It was agreed that overall control or agreement regarding imports and exports between the various zones, and uniformity in price policy are essential conditions for freedom in interzonal trading.

Ration Cards for Traveling Workers. The French Zone has agreed to enter into the plan for providing ration cards for traveling workers previously agreed to by British and United States Military Government authorities.

Manpower

Labor Allocation. Difficulties have been reported, especially in OFFENBACH, by Arbeitsämter in enforcing unemployed civilians to perform undesirable work. Lack of adequate transportation and communications prevents Arbeitsämter from quickly checking and prosecuting the numerous cases.

Plans are being established for a Building Trades school to be located in the city of KARLSRUHE to recruit and train building-trades workers for the entire Landesbezirk. Development of this school is in the promotional and publicity stages. The school will offer an accelerated theoretical course, augmented by practical on-the-job training. Instruction will be given by competent building-trades foremen and architects.

Labor Relations. In HESSEN, the number

of applications for election of shop stewards and the formation of trade unions is increasing. DARMSTADT reported the first large election of shop stewards held in the Stadtkreis, in which 305 employees voted. Employees showed great interest in the election and were instructed in the principles of steward elections.

Union activity continued throughout BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG. One steward election was voided when it was discovered that the steward elected had been a member of the Nazi party. The committee for supervising steward elections established by the Arbeitsamt in ULM reported five elections pending. There are twenty elections pending in MANNHEIM in addition to the 86 held previously.

Transportation

Coal Shipments from the Ruhr. The status of coal shipments from the Ruhr is reported as follows in net long tons.

Shipments

	Loadings Allocated	Rail and Road		Water				% Change	% Shipped Against Allocated	
	September	August	September	Aug	Sept	August	September		Aug	Sept
District	220,658	124,299	124,725	0	8965	124,299	133,690	+ 8	81%	61%
Eastern Military										
District	219,800	90,328	145,441	0	0	90,328	145,441	+61	122	66
Bremen	106,100	50,549	73,554	0	0	50,549	73,554	+45	88	69
Berlin	104,000	59,692	101,164	0	0	59,692	101,164	%69	83	97
Austria	25,000	35,322	26,547	0	0	35,322	26,547	-25	72	106
OCOT for MRS and IWT.	191,210	232,497	158,943	0	0	232,497	158,943	-32	109	83
Total	866,768	592,687*	630,374*	0	8965	592,687	639,339	+ 8	96%	74%

* Of this 12,000 and 12,700 was road in August and September respectively.

One and half million tons of coal are reported to be above ground as of the 32rd of September, and 197,000 miners are employed. Production is quoted as about 20% of pre-war figures.

Coal Shipments from the SAAR. The status of coal shipments from the SAAR is reported below in net long tons. All shipments are by rail.

User	Loadings Allocated		Shipped		% Change	% Shipped Against Allocations	
	September	August	September	August		August	September
Western Military District	5,000	16,441	4,997		-69%	94%	100%
Military Railways	125,500	77,117	120,852		+57	96%	96%
Total	130,500	93,558	125,849		+36%		

Licensing of Civilian Vehicles. A directive enabling all Military Government in the United States Zone to license civilian vehicles on a permanent basis is being published. The standard fees for licensing will be collected. The present emergency form of license that has been used will be discontinued effective 1 January 1946.

Captured Vehicles for Civilian Use. Military Districts were instructed that they may sell through German economic agencies captured or surrendered road vehicles, tractors, horses, automotive parts, fuel and lubricants and similar enemy material to essential civilian operators.

The occupying of premises of manufacturers or distributors of parts and other rehabilitation and maintenance requirements of German motor transport agencies.

Highway Maintenance. Progress or repair of necessary materials, such as asphalt, tar, cement, continue to be the hindering factor in repair of roads before the coming winter.

Planned Transfer of Civilian Vehicles. Research reveals that the Western Military District has only 6.3 tons lift capacity of civil cargo transportation per 1000 population as compared to 8.4 tons lift capacity in the Eastern Military District. Transfer of vehicles to equalize this situation is planned for October.

Housing, Building Materials and Construction

With the release of lumber, cement, lime, glass and roofing paper, the civilian housing program is making marked progress. However, because of lack of coal for November allotment, plant operation is curtailed to such a degree that it is going to seriously impair production. To what extent this production will be curtailed depends upon the Military requirements of the items to be manufactured.

The first allocations of building materials since the transfer of the building materials industry to Military Government were made in the BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG area with the principal shortages allocations going to STUTTGART, KARLSRUHE and MANNHEIM.

The main shortages of building materials, as indicated by the Initial Housing Reports, continue to be roofing materials, glass and cement. The lack of these critical items in the FRANKFURT area has retarded the winterizing of dwelling space. If requirements for glass and tar-paper were met in this area alone, production capacity could not provide distribution to other sections of the Western Military District. The release of two additional saw mills to the emergency housing program has slightly improved lumber deliveries, which remain below scheduled rate in certain areas.

The barter system between Kreise is causing some difficulty. Conditions are such that one Kreis can purchase necessary materials from another only if it has some item for exchange. This situation is reportedly acute in PFORZHEIM in that it is necessary to procure wood and construction materials from the valleys of the Black Forest which are in neighboring Kreise.

Housing Requirements: One detachment in the KARLSRUHE area completed a survey of

housing requirements for the winter. The number of people who need living space has been determined and an agreement has been reached whereby localities that have housing facilities will absorb as many as three per cent of the communities' total population. In the city of KARLSRUHE, salvage of materials from bombed out buildings is continuing but these efforts will be of little value unless materials such as cement, lime, etc., are received.

Sixty-two Initial Housing Reports have been filed to date. Six (6) indicate a density of 1-½ persons per room, forty-one (41) show a density ranging between 1-½ to two (2) persons per room, and fifteen (15) indicate more than 2 persons per room.

Pit Props. Both Military District are loading their quotes of pit props daily.

Lumber. Lumber stocks on hand, plus weekly production, are ample to take care of requirements, both Military and civilian.

Cement. In BAVARIA, the output of cement plants which have a total monthly production capacity of 33,000 tons, and 5 lime plants producing 10,000 tons have been released for civilian consumption. 75,000 square feet of roofing paper have been released for the civilian housing program.

Glass. This week negotiations were completed with AUSTRIA which made possible the import of 2,000 tons of soda ash from EBENSEE, AUSTRIA. This material is very essential to the production of glass, and will supply the WEIDEN plant for four months. This headquarters has agreed to ship AUSTRIA 50,000 square meters of glass per month for a period of four months in exchange for this soda ash.

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Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

Evacuation of looted works of art from the salt mine at ALT AUSSEE, AUSTRIA, is being resumed by the Third Army in collaboration with United States Forces, AUSTRIA.

Eastern Military District directed that

custody of the famous altarpiece by the Master of HOHENFURTH, together with certain cases containing looted objects from the Army Museum of PRAGUE, be transferred to accredited representatives of the Czechoslovakian Government.

Civil Affairs in Liberated Areas

A request for release of machine tools removed by the German Army from a factory in Eastern FRANCE was received and forwarded. Civil Affairs trucks received in France from UNITED KINGDOM were released as Civil Affairs requirements are being covered by surplus Army vehicles. All details for the final turnover of Civil Affairs trucks to the French authorities have been completed.

The procurement of machine tools for the NETHERLANDS and restitution of electrically driven passenger coaches removed from the National Railways by the German authorities are being investigated. Plans are being form-

ulated for closing the Mission to the NETHERLANDS on 31 October.

A summary of Civil Affairs' supplies delivered to Liberated Countries from D-Day through 31 August 1945 follows:

	(Net Long Tons) All Supplies	Vehicles and blankets Units of clothing,
FRANCE	1,819,489	3,263,504
BELGIUM	586,673	538,743
LUXEMBOURG	33,942	430,679
NETHERLANDS	734,782	2,850,357
DENMARK	81,861	206,586
NORWAY	356,063	190,608

Civil Communications

Orders were issued on 24 September extending postal service from the Regierungsbezirke to all sections of the United States Zone.

A mail service was initiated whereby prisoners of war in the United States, Canada, and Europe may communicate with their families.

Long distance telephone service for Military Government and official civilian use was

opened between WIESBADEN, FRANKFURT, USINGEN, and WETZLAR. Service is in operation between GELNHAUSEN and SCHLÜCHTERN, and rehabilitation is progressing rapidly on the open wire circuits between GELNHAUSEN and HANAU. A great deal of work remains to be done between FRANKFURT and HANAU, where the open wire facilities are almost completely destroyed and where the underground cables are controlled by the Army.

Displaced Persons

Summary of Current Situation

Summary of Current Situation.	
Requiring Repatriation from United States/British/French Zones (Germany)	1,045,000
Probably Non-repatriable	294,000
Repatriated	5,261,000
TOTAL	6,600,000

Current Situation by Nationality

Nationality	Requiring Repatriation	Probably Non-Repatriable	Repatriated
French	2,000	—	1,512,000
Belgian & Dutch	2,000	—	274,000
Luxembourg	3,000	—	298,000
Danish	—	—	5,000 (Est.)
Norwegian	—	—	6,000 (Est.)
Russian	—	32,000	2,034,000
Estonian	—	21,000	—
Latvian	—	61,000	1,000
Lithuanian	—	47,000	—
Polish	816,000	—	94,000
Czechoslovak	—	3,000	135,000 (Est.)
Jugoslav	—	25,000	204,000 (Est.)
Greek	2,000	—	12,000
Italian	10,000	—	586,000
Hungarian	96,000	—	16,000
Rumanian	10,000	—	5,000
Bulgarian	—	—	2,000
Stateless	22,000	—	—
Germans	—	105,000	51,000
Others and Unclassified	82,000	—	24,000
Total	1,045,000	284,000	5,259,000

Figures on the repatriated Dutch are as of 18 September 1945. All other repatriation totals, except those marked "estimated", are as of 28 September, 1945.

Repatriation figures for French, Dutch, Belgians, Luxembourgers, Czechs, Yugoslavs, Greeks and Italians are obtained from official sources in governments concerned and include repatriates from areas other than the British,

United States, and French Zones of Germany.

Included in the French figure of 1,512,000 are 153,450 repatriated by air. A 10% allowance for self-repatriation is included.

British Zone authorities report 178,876 Western Europeans received from the Soviet Zone as of 20 September. American Zone authorities report the reception of 337,522 persons, including 231,380 Western Europeans, 93,575 Italians, 1,898 Czechs, 5,428 Yugoslavs, 88 Balts, 1,455 Poles, 145 Rumanians, 3 Greeks, 71 Hungarians, and 479 others from the Soviet Zone as of 28 September.

UNRRA. As of 19 September, 330 UNRRA and 20 voluntary agency teams numbering approximately 4,600 Personnel had been deployed. 451 people were at HAAREN as of 25 September, and a combined total of 5,800 persons had been recruited. The explanation for the sudden decrease in the number of UNRRA teams lies in the fact that 55 teams have been dissolved and their personnel re-assigned to complete the organization of other teams.

The deployment of Allied Liaison Officers as of 30 September 1945; United States Zone 139 (Eastern District 51 — Western District 75 — Austria Sector 9 — Berlin District, United States Sector 4); British Zone 233; French Zone 23. The numbers by nationality are — 12 Belgian; 71 Czechoslovak; 16 Dutch; 25 French; 2 Greek; 3 Italian; 1 Luxembourger; 1 Norwegian; 1 Danish; 30 Polish; 31 Russians; 6 Yugoslavian. These officers are in addition to officers attached to this headquarters and Country Missions.

As of 28 September approximately 1,534,000 displaced persons had been moved out of the United States Zone and 204,000 had been moved out of the French Zone. The remaining 882,000 were self-repatriates (persons reported as repatriated by their governments over and above those known to have been returned by military authorities) and persons repatriated from areas outside the United States, British and French Zones of GERMANY.

Control of Communicable Diseases

1. Overall Communicable Disease Premises

(a) That German local and regional administration will be required to provide public health service for the control of all communicable diseases particularly of an epidemical nature among German civilians and animals, and to eliminate public health hazards which may threaten the safety of occupational forces, which may interfere with military administration of Germany, or which may create a hazard for other countries of Europe or the world.

(b) That the establishment of uniform policies and procedures for communicable disease control in the various zones of Germany are necessary to accomplish the required co-ordinated communicable disease control programme.

2. Implementation of Premises

(a) That local and regional German health organizations competent to recognise, evaluate, and take adequate measures to eliminate actual and potential human and animal communicable disease hazards will be maintained and developed.

(b) That a German system for rapid collection, analysis, publication and distribution of morbidity and mortality reports will be maintained and developed.

(c) That the four Parties of the Allied Health Committee will exchange data on

human and animal communicable disease morbidity and mortality in their respective Zones.

(d) That the Allied Control Authority will be recommended to set up machinery for the interchange of statistics on communicable disease morbidity and mortality with recognised International Bodies with whom the Authority is in contact.

(e) That adequate German laboratory service to enhance early diagnosis of human and animal communicable diseases be established.

(f) That a coordinated system for procuring and distributing human and animal biologicals, medical and sanitary supplies required for communicable disease control be maintained and developed.

(g) That coordinated plans be drawn to procure by the fullest possible use of German resource, emergency German hospital facilities, medical personnel and transport in the event of a serious epidemic.

(h) That uniform policies and procedures will be established with reference to communicable disease control in humans and animals who cross Zone boundaries or international boundaries.

(i) That a decision be reached in regard to handling of hospitalisation and medical problems in areas where zone boundaries divide the health facilities and the population formerly served.

Communicable Disease Report
United States Zone of Germany
for Week Ending 17 August 1945

APPENDIX "B"

Land or Regierungs- Bezirk	Popu- lation	Cases, Death	Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung & larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps	
Kassel	1,159,153	P c	—	—	—	—	—	68 5	15	10 6	1 1	2	—	—	89	18	7	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Wiesbaden	1,181,602	P c	—	—	—	—	—	67 3	2	26 12	3	* *	—	8	176	43	24 3	3	—	4 1	—	6	* *	—	—	—	1 1	—	* *	* *
Hessen	910,471	P c	—	—	—	—	—	62	16	17 5	—	31	2	3	* *	* *	5	1	—	2	—	6	212	—	—	2	—	16	12	1
Württemberg	1,908,000	P c	—	—	—	—	—	110 5	45	37 12	5 2	* *	1 1	1	122	43	16	15 5	5	—	—	* *	* *	—	—	2 2	6	* *	* *	* *
Baden	1,420,750	P c	—	—	—	—	—	62 4	16	34 8	3	27	—	1	43	7	10 3	—	—	3	—	1	12	—	—	—	4	* *	* *	* *
Bremen Enclave	558,096	P c	—	—	—	—	—	115 3	26	18 2	—	* *	1 —	1 1	174	59	10 1	22	2	—	—	* *	* *	—	—	—	—	* *	* *	* *
Schwaben	949,043											No Report	No Report																	
Oberbayern	1,932,163											No Report	No Report																	
Nieder- & Oberpfalz	1,605,274	P c	5	—	—	—	—	89 5	37 1	54 7	—	1	1	1	149	21	50 4	4	23	—	1	3	* *	—	—	2	6	7	* *	
Ober- & Mittelfranken	1,898,220	P c	—	—	—	—	—	145 5	62	36 12	—	11	1 1	—	76	28	59	4	32 2	—	—	30	162	—	—	1	4	* *	—	3
Mainfranken	910,980	P c	—	—	—	—	—	42 2	27	24 3	1	1	1 1	1	8	7	38 5	10	48 1	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	1	8	1	* *
Berlin (US. Sec.)	800,000	P c	2	—	—	—	—	92 8	24 1	89 68	—	* *	1	—	108	8	90 9	7	183 51	—	—	* *	* *	—	—	—	—	* *	* *	* *
TOTAL	15,233,752	P c	7	—	—	—	—	852 40	270 2	345 135	13 3	73	8 3	16 2	945	234	309 25	68 5	302 55	—	1	48	395	—	3	21 1	30	23	4	—

NOTE: *No data Submitted

Communicable Disease Report
United States Zone of Germany
for Week Ending 24 August 1945

Land or Regierungs- Bezirk	Popu- lation	Cases, Deaths	Thyphus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung & larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Parathyphoid	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps			
Kassel	1,159,153	C 2 D 2	—	—	—	—	—	72 1	23 —	10 8	8 —	5 —	—	—	84 —	13 —	11 1	6 —	5 1	—	—	—	*	19	—	—	—	*	*	*	*	
Wiesbaden	1,181,602	C 2 D 2	—	—	—	—	—	67 4	27 —	36 4	3 2	2 —	—	2	177 —	50 —	15 —	9 —	6 1	—	—	—	3	*	*	—	—	*	*	*	*	
Hessen	910,471	C 2 D 2	—	—	—	—	—	72 —	24 —	25 2	—	41 —	—	—	*	*	3 —	—	4 —	—	—	—	15	162	—	1	—	30	17	*	*	
Württemberg	1,908,000	C 2 D 2	—	—	—	—	—	83 2	53 1	24 24	6 —	16 —	1 —	1	127 —	37 —	16 1	9 —	7 3	—	—	—	*	*	—	3	—	*	*	2	*	*
Baden	1,420,750	C 2 D 2	—	—	—	—	—	54 1	21 —	29 7	4 —	10 —	—	—	43 —	8 —	19 1	—	2 —	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	2	*	*	*	*	*
Bremen Enclave	558,096	C 2 D 2	—	—	—	—	—	106 —	20 —	19 2	—	—	1 1	—	174 —	46 —	8 1	10 —	1 —	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	*	*	*	*
Schwaben	949,043	C 2 D 2	—	—	—	—	—	86 3	31 —	30 7	1 1	5 —	—	1	47 —	6 —	11 1	—	—	—	—	—	*	16	—	—	2	*	*	*	*	*
Oberbayern	1,932,163	C 2 D 2	—	—	—	—	—	95 —	30 —	83 10	2 4	8 —	3 2	4	113 —	36 —	57 2	22 —	54 3	—	—	—	*	50	—	—	12	*	*	*	*	*
Nieder- & Oberpfalz	1,605,274	C 2 D 2	6	—	—	—	—	135 3	32 —	56 23	2 1	1 —	1	—	220 1	37 —	40 3	4 —	13 —	1 1	—	—	—	290	—	3	2	3	—	*	*	*
Ober- & Mittelfranken	1,898,220	C 2 D 2	—	—	—	—	—	152 4	41 —	51 11	3 —	2 —	2	1	120 —	34 —	39 1	7 —	15 —	—	—	3	91	—	1	—	7	1	—	—	—	—
Mainfranken	910,980	C 2 D 2	—	—	—	—	—	67 3	17 2	27 3	—	*	—	—	7 —	5 —	32 —	6 1	6 1	—	—	—	1	38	—	3	1	8	6	*	*	*
Berlin (US Sector)	800,000	C 2 D 2	—	—	—	—	—	78 8	12 —	88 23	—	*	1	—	108 —	15 —	119 17	4 1	147 40	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	15,233,752	C 2 D 2	6	—	—	—	—	1067 29	331 4	478 124	29 8	90 —	9 3	9	1220 1	289 —	370 28	77 3	260 49	1 1	—	—	22	666	—	2	25	47	28	—	—	—

NOTE: * No data submitted

Communicable Disease Report
United States Zone of Germany
for Week Ending 31 August 1945

Land or Regierungs- Bezirk	Popu- lation	Cases, Deaths	Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung & larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps	
Kassel	1,159,153	C P	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 2	15 —	14 8	3 —	2 —	—	1 1	147 —	80 —	32 4	8 —	2 —	—	—	—	—	9 —	—	—	1 —	*	1	*
Wiesbaden	1,181,602	C P	1	—	—	—	—	—	86 2	20 —	50 5	1 2	1 —	—	1 —	149 —	29 —	20 2	4 —	4 —	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	1 —	*	*	*
Hessen	910,471	C P	—	—	—	—	—	—	86 10	14 —	20 3	1 —	43 —	—	—	*	*	6 1	3 —	3 —	—	—	—	7 —	336 —	—	—	27 —	*	20	*
Württemberg	1,908,000	C P	—	—	—	—	—	—	103 2	27 —	26 9	5 —	2 —	—	3 —	119 —	22 —	10 —	12 —	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	1 —	*	3	*	
Baden	1,420,750	C P	—	—	—	—	—	—	73 2	12 1	27 3	2 —	23 —	—	1 —	25 —	17 —	11 3	—	4 —	—	—	—	*	*	—	2 —	*	*	*	
Bremen Enclave	558,096	C P	—	—	—	—	—	—	117 8	12 —	15 5	—	*	—	—	155 —	76 —	7 2	3 —	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	*	*	*	
Schwaben	949,043	C P	—	—	—	—	—	—	86 5	18 —	27 15	2 —	8 1	—	3 1	56 —	14 —	9 2	3 —	—	—	—	—	*	18 —	—	16 —	*	*	*	
Oberbayern	1,932,163	C P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No Report		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nieder- & Oberpfalz	1,605,274	C P	4	—	—	—	—	—	118 8	25 1	191 9	34 —	15 —	1 —	—	219 —	33 —	84 5	7 —	8 —	3 —	—	—	*	482 —	—	2 —	5 —	*	4	*
Ober- & Mittelfranken	1,898,220	C P	4	—	—	—	—	—	153 5	55 —	50 9	5 1	2 —	—	1 —	177 —	39 —	81 4	15 —	15 2	—	—	—	5 —	165 —	—	—	13 —	—	2	—
Mainfranken	910,980	C P	—	—	—	—	—	—	69 4	16 —	42 3	—	*	—	1 1	27 —	6 —	22 8	14 3	11 —	—	—	—	*	59 —	—	—	4 —	*	—	*
Berlin (US Sector)	800,000	C P	1	—	—	—	—	—	108 8	32 —	93 57	—	*	2	1 —	78 —	49 —	174 19	8 —	146 43	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	*	*	*	
TOTAL	15,233,752	C P	10	—	—	—	—	—	1063 56	246 2	555 126	53 3	96 1	3 2	12 3	1152 —	365 —	456 50	77 3	193 45	3 —	3 —	—	12 —	1069 —	—	2 —	15 —	81 —	30 —	—

NOTE: *No data submitted

APPENDIX "D"

Communicable Disease Rates
for United States Zone of Germany
Expressed as Cases per 10,000 Persons Annually

1945 Week Ending	Typhus Fever louse borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung and larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Polomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps
8 June	3.95	—	—	—	—	—	15.20	7.56	12.03	.81	2.25	.30	.21	8.91	2.38	2.30	2.04	1.70	.8	—	—	14.68	—	—	.34	.68	.89	.13
15 June	5.45	—	—	—	—	—	16.17	8.86	8.58	.87	1.86	.20	.12	5.58	2.53	3.16	.87	6.37	1.74	—	.80	9.61	—	.15	.20	2.41	1.34	.04
22 June	5.84	—	—	—	—	—	19.20	8.42	13.70	.87	2.28	.15	.34	10.17	3.15	4.14	1.75	7.09	.49	—	.15	16.81	—	.04	.53	3.07	.49	—
29 June	1.93	—	.11	—	—	—	16.88	8.57	8.76	.83	1.06	.08	.04	9.86	1.82	1.78	.99	4.97	.38	—	.34	12.22	—	—	.04	.68	1.25	—
6 July	.72	—	—	—	—	—	20.29	7.21	13.98	.65	1.08	.14	.25	15.74	3.19	3.48	1.15	19.32	—	—	.79	32.37	—	.04	.86	.75	.65	.07
13 July	1.68	—	—	—	—	—	19.86	7.71	12.15	.29	1.18	.18	.25	18.78	5.88	3.91	.82	13.55	.79	—	.04	33.88	—	.07	.79	1.45	.72	—
20 July	.79	—	—	—	—	—	27.38	10.62	14.37	.61	4.37	.23	.55	20.14	5.33	8.74	1.30	19.56	.10	—	.07	22.63	—	—	.79	1.30	.48	—
27 July	.55	—	—	—	—	—	28.33	9.42	14.88	1.23	1.09	.34	.27	14.66	2.66	6.83	1.13	17.27	.17	—	.23	24.03	—	.07	.72	.65	.17	—
3 August	.30	—	—	—	—	—	30.93	11.81	15.22	1.30	3.21	.27	.55	28.29	6.59	11.08	1.84	17.03	.44	—	.41	19.22	—	.20	.58	1.53	.85	.07
10 August	.27	—	—	—	—	—	31.30	12.15	24.24	1.19	4.13	.24	.34	31.23	8.47	11.26	2.53	13.86	.07	.03	.51	22.51	—	.10	.72	1.95	.17	—
17 August*	.29	—	—	—	—	—	35.93	11.38	14.55	.55	3.08	.34	.67	39.85	9.87	13.03	2.87	12.73	—	.04	2.02	16.63	—	.13	.88	1.26	.97	.17
24 August	.20	—	—	—	—	—	36.42	11.30	16.32	.99	3.07	.31	.31	41.64	9.86	12.63	2.63	8.88	.03	—	.75	22.73	—	.07	.85	1.60	.96	—
31 August**	.39	—	—	—	—	—	41.56	9.62	21.70	2.07	3.75	.12	.47	45.04	14.27	17.83	3.01	7.54	.12	—	.44	14.79	—	.08	.59	3.17	1.17	—

*Provisional Rate — Does not include Schwaben or Oberbayern.

**Provisional Rate — Does not include Oberbayern.

APPENDIX "E"

Ration Scales per Consumer Category for 81st Rationing in United States Zone of Germany

Grams and Calories per week

FOOD	Cal. 100 grams	0 — 2 yrs	3 — 5 yrs	6 — 9 yrs	10 — 17 yrs	Normal Consumer	Supplement P & L Mothers	Supplement Heavy Workers	Supplement Very Heavy Workers
Bread Calories	225	700 1575	1300 2925	2600 5850	3000 6750	2100 4725	900 2025	1150 2587	2300 5174
Nährmittel Calories	357	150 535	150 535	150 535	150 535	150 535	—	—	—
Potatoes Calories	65	1000 650	2500 1625	4000 2600	4000 2600	4000 2600	—	1000 650	2000 1300
Meat Calories	204	100 204	200 408	300 612	300 612	200 408	100 204	150 306	300 612
Cheese Calories	220	31 68	31 68	31 68	31 68	31 68	31 68	31 68	62 136
Quark Calories	108	31 33	31 33	31 33	31 33	31 33	31 33	31 33	62 66
Milk, Skim Calories	34	—	—	1000 340	1000 340	1000 340	—	—	—
Milk, Whole Calories	53	5250 2782	3500 1855	—	—	—	3500 1855	—	—
Sugar Calories	400	125 500	125 500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fat Calories	768	100 768	100 768	150 1152	150 1152	100 768	50 384	75 576	150 1152
Coffe	—	—	—	50	50	50	—	25	50
Total Calories	—	7115	8717	11,190	12,090	9477	4569	4220	8440
Calories per day from supp	—	—	—	—	—	—	653	603	1206
Plus Normal Consumer Ration	—	—	—	—	—	—	1354	1354	1354
Total Calories per Day	—	1016	1249	1600	1727	1354	2007	1957	2560

APPENDIX "F"

APPENDIX "G"

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS ON PAPER PRODUCTION.

CONSUMPTION (in metric tons)				
Year	Chemical Pulp	Mechanical Pulp	Paper	Board
1938	1,506,486	1,194,427	2,408,180	863,015
1939	1,387,907	1,119,591	2,315,527	883,314
1940	1,632,351	1,074,865	2,309,829	838,731
1941	1,670,889	1,090,048	2,485,587	925,255
1942	1,293,790	892,459	1,824,153	721,797

PRODUCTION (in metric tons)				
1932	966,000	742,000	1,715,000	550,000
1933	1,008,000	761,000	1,813,000	550,000
1934	1,167,000	843,000	2,006,000	620,000
1935	1,241,000	912,000	2,105,000	668,000
1936	1,356,000	1,011,000	2,415,000	734,000
1937	1,430,000	1,134,000	2,711,000	858,000
1938	1,359,000	1,194,000	2,627,000	909,000
1939	1,419,000	1,110,000	2,731,000	951,000
1940	1,353,000	1,052,000	2,527,000	869,000
1941	1,068,000	1,003,000	2,252,000	855,000
1942	953,000	876,000	1,972,000	701,000
1943	1,039,000	905,000	2,012,000	711,000
1944	882,000	693,000	1,363,000	612,000

Sulphite)
Sulphate) All included in figures given on
Rayon Pulp) Chemical Pulp

§ East Prussia not included

§§ Only Russian Zone, without Poland and including East-Prussia.

IMPORTS (in metric tons)				
Year	Chemical Pulp	Mechanical Pulp	Paper	Board
1938	236,105	699	5,402	10,831
1939	204,174	726	5,246	14,141
1940	470,227	31,124	61,203	23,413
1941	914,406	93,235	245,898	120,123
1942	500,572	23,224	142,223	67,271

EXPORTS (in metric tons)				
1938	82,619	272	224,222	56,816
1939	235,207	10,317	420,719	81,827
1940	190,876	8,259	278,374	53,682
1941	311,517	6,187	312,311	49,868
1942	159,782	6,765	290,070	46,474

Present capacity for all **Germany** with
Estimated Capacity by Zones assuming three
months repairs:

PRESENT CAPACITY (Estimation) (in metric tons)				
Zone	Chemical Pulp	Mechanical Pulp	Paper	Board
American	225,000	120,000	405,000	90,000
British	50,000	150,000	450,000	180,000
French	100,000	90,000	200,000	90,000
Russian §	160,000	30,000	325,000	180,000
1944 §§	673,400			

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Summary of Nutritional State of the Civilian Population in the American Zone of Germany

General.

No great change in the food consumption or nutrition state of the population as a whole has occurred as compared with the situation at the time of the last monthly report. However there appears to have been some general improvement in the extent to which rationed allowances have been obtained and no instances of extremely low intakes (800-900 calories) were recorded in the past month. There may also be some improvement in health in respect to vitamins and minerals, as a cumulative effort of the summer's consumption of unrationed fruit and vegetables. There exist, however, no caloric reserves.

Food intake continues below minimum health requirements for the varied categories. Figures for caloric consumption range from 1,480 to 1,800 for the normal consumer (minimum requirement — 2,000) and from 1,900 to 2,300 for moderate and heavy workers (minimum — 2,700 and 3,200). Many pregnant and nursing women still receive only about 1,800 calories (minimum — 2,700). Children below ten, (three to nine) have caloric intakes around 1,500—1,600 (minimum — 1,500 to 2,000), while for those over ten the figure is 1,700—2,000 compared to a minimum need of 2,700. In some instances these minimum needs for these age groups have nearly been met. Protein intake continue deficient for pregnant and nursing women with some getting as little as 58 grams (required 90). Lesser deficiencies are found for other categories, but relatively protein is often more deficient because of inadequate calories. No deficiencies of other nutrients have been found except for a severe deficiency of calcium and riboflavin in the United States sector of BERLIN. Some degree of dietary deficiency of riboflavin was found in all regions and in all categories except that of pregnant and nursing women.

Physical examinations of over 10,00 subjects during the period continue to show large losses of weight with many below normal standards. From twelve to nineteen per cent of children up to three years of age were found more than ten per cent under normal standards, while the percentage is increased to as high as 36 per cent of children three to nine years of age and 40 per cent of children aged ten to twenty in some areas. Among adults the weight recorded by nutrition survey teams show all adults (except women 50—59) in some areas more than ten per cent below normal standards. In other places from two to twenty per cent are below standard and the decrease in many cases amounts to as much as 30 pounds. However, in one area (HANAU) the average weights were slightly above normal standards for all adults 20—29 and for women 30—39. The weights in the other age group in that area however run from 25 to 20 per cent below normal standards. Results of the "street-

weighing" of some 47,000 civilian adults in urban centers show an average loss of 3.6, 7.7 and thirteen per cent below normal weight in male age groups, 20—39, 40—59 and 60. For women 3.2, 10.9 and 14.9 per cent were below normal in the same age groups. In pounds, these deficiencies vary from 5.3 to 19.9 pounds for males and 4.1 to 20.3 pounds for females below normal standards. The following table summarizes these findings.

Weight Statistics for 46,620 German Civilian Adults from Urban Population in September, 1945 (Pounds)

Age Group	20—39	40—59	Over
Males	Years	Years	60 Years
Number weighed	8,884	8,632	4,922
Mean weight	142.7	140.3	133.1
Normal standard	148	152	153
Per cent deviation	—3.2	—7.7	—13.0
Females			
Number weighed	11,119	8,716	4,347
Mean weight	123.9	123.3	115.7
Normal standard	128	137	136
Per cent deviation	—3.2	—10.5	—14.9

It is probable that under conditions of "street-weighing", losses of weight are minimized. Incidence of other nutritional deficiency disease remains almost as reported for the preceding month. Somewhat lower incidences of Vitamin A deficiency (1.5 to eight per cent) were found except in the area near DARMSTADT where it was found in about eighteen per cent. Riboflavin deficiency and niacin deficiency were found in one to thirteen per cent and one to four per cent respectively. The latter may be significant increase. Vitamin C deficiency occurred in from 0.3 to eleven per cent. Thiamin deficiency was not encountered. Protein deficiency continued to be found in one to five per cent — the latter in pregnant women. Laboratory studies gave results in accord with the findings on physical examinations.

Western Military District

Evidence continues to indicate a somewhat better food intake and state of nutrition in the Western Military District than the Eastern, but the data for the latter are less extensive for the period, being confined mainly to surveys in the city of MUNICH. Food consumption studies show caloric intakes ranging from 1,480 to 1,800 calories for the normal consumer. For heavy workers the calories amounted to 2,230 in the limited group examined. For children near-minimum intakes were found in some cities. For instance, there is an over-all average of 1,650 calories for children three to nine in DARMSTADT. However, the small numbers in some categories make averages unreliable. Intakes for pregnant and nursing women were a little

below 1,800 calories. Intakes of protein were deficient in seven to seventeen per cent of normal consumers, 15 to 32 per cent of pregnant and nursing women and to a less degree in all other categories except children three to nine, children 10 to 17 in the DARMSTADT area and heavy workers. However, as already noted, relative protein deficiencies are common when calories are inadequate. Intakes of other nutrients were on the whole satisfactory but slight deficits of Vitamin A were found in children three to nine, some groups of normal consumers (HANAU) and in heavy workers. Slight deficiencies of riboflavin occurred in all groups and areas except youngest children in HANAU and in pregnant and nursing women. Physical examinations showed losses of weight indicated in chart above. The highest incidence of Vitamin A deficiency for the month was found at DARMSTADT which also had the highest incidence of niacin deficiency (41 per cent) Vitamin C (10.4 per cent) and rickets (17.6 per cent). The highest incidence of riboflavin deficiency (13.1 per cent) was found in adult females in BAD HOMBURG. Laboratory examinations showed an anemia of up to five per cent and protein deficiency in up to five per cent in different areas and categories.

Eastern Military District

Serious deficiencies in calories for moderate and heavy workers were found in MUNICH, 2,060 and 2,040 respectively, compared to minimum requirements of 2,700 and 3,200. Protein intakes were at minimal requirement level in absolute terms (65 grams) but relatively low because of caloric deficits. Other nutrients were adequate in the groups examined. Physical examinations showed weight ranging from nine to twenty pounds below normal standards with the incidence and amount of loss greatest in the older group. Evidence of protein deficiency by examination and laboratory tests was found in about two per cent in all but as many as four per cent of one group of workers in MUNICH. Vitamin A deficiency was minimal but evidence of niacin and Vitamin C deficiency was found in as many as 55 and 34 per cent, respectively, in a group of Workers in MUNICH. Other deficiencies were insignificant except for 22 to

58 per cent of some groups of workers in MUNICH.

United States Sector

Berlin. During September the survey of the population of the United States Sector of BERLIN, involving an examination of over 6,000 persons (0.6 per cent of the estimated population of the Sector), was completed. The results of this survey have been given in a special report which has been filed and which has appeared in Report, United States Sector, Military Government of BERLIN, 15—17 September 1945. In brief, it was found that while food is available in amounts equal to ration allowances, the actual caloric intakes were severely deficient in all categories. In addition, there were serious deficiencies in calcium, in riboflavin, in Vitamin "A", and, in Categories III, IV, and V, in niacin. Protein was also very low. The numbers below standard weight ranged from 47 per cent of males 19 to 40 in the KREUZBERG district to 97.8 per cent of women 41 to 60 in the ZEELENDORF district. The average discrepancies below standard ranged from 10.8 pounds in males 19 to 40 years old to 20.3 pounds for women 41 to 60. On examination, there was protein deficiency in 0.17 to 1.7 per cent; Vitamin "A" deficiency in 13 to 28.4 per cent (girls, eleven to eighteen years); riboflavin deficiency in 2.6 to 15.9 (men 19—65) per cent; niacin deficiency in 2.8 to 16.2 (men 19—65) per cent; and, Vitamin "C" deficiency in 0.4 to 15.3 per cent.

Conclusions

Despite the apparent slight improvement in certain aspects of nutrition compared with the previous report it must be noted that:

In general, no reserves of body weight exist and caloric intakes remain inadequate;

Protein is often relatively, if not absolutely, inadequate;

Such improvement as has occurred is mainly in vitamins and minerals, the cumulative effect of the summer's supply of nonrationed fruit and vegetables, a source which cannot be depended upon in coming months; and

The effects of deficiencies are cumulative and often not at once apparent.

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WEEKLY FIELD REPORT

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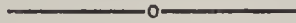
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WEEKLY FIELD REPORT



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
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UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

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General

Regulation No. 1 to Military Government Law No. 8 was issued to insure uniformity in implementation of the Law, which defines U. S. policy on the employment of nazis in business enterprises and places responsibility for carrying out this policy squarely on the Germans. A three-day conference of the Länder Economic Control Agencies was held during the week at HÖCHST to review with the German officials the program for their control of the economic system, and to give them an opportunity to discuss common problems. Five control agencies were represented, together with their Military Government counterparts: Economics, Statistics, Labor, Food and Agriculture, and Price Control.

Transportation: Authority was granted the Eastern Military District to create a Barter Board in MUNICH to facilitate barter trade transactions between BAVARIA and AUSTRIA and CZECHOSLOVAKIA. The Military Districts were directed to remove all restrictions on the movement of goods and services within the U. S. Zone, and to facilitate communications and travel by German civilians in connection with business missions within Germany.

Denazification: Reports from 140 detachments show that more than 16,000 removals had been effected in Public and Private Finance by 31 August, one-third of the personnel screened. The Denazification Board has received 312 applications to date, 23 of which have been recommended for approval.

Political: Dr. Schaefer was succeeded on 28 September as Minister President of BAVARIA by Dr. Wilhelm Högner, a Social Democrat who, having opposed nazism since 1923 had fled to SWITZERLAND and worked there for the organization of resistance in GERMANY, and returned to BAVARIA prior to German capitulation. His cabinet is a carefully balanced group politically, leaning slightly to the left. Each Minister has a State Secretary who is a member of a different political party from his own. A Minister President for GREAT HESSE has been selected and will be inducted in a formal ceremony next week.

Wine for U. S. Personnel. To comply

with the Theater Commander's desire to provide two liters per month for each enlisted person in the Theater, a staff study has been prepared and submitted for concurrence to the staff agencies involved. Requirements for troops in the U. S. Zone for September and October will amount to 6½ million liters, or 72 per cent of the estimated stocks as of mid-August, or approximately 40 per cent of the available wine production in the U. S. Zone.

Displaced Persons: Displaced persons in the U. S. Zone number 534,829, of whom 119,969, mainly Balts, are classified as probably non-repatriable. As of 30 September, 2,555,109 displaced persons had been repatriated from the Zone, 176,255 of these being moved during September. Movement of Poles through CZECHOSLOVAKIA to KATOWICE, POLAND, is proceeding according to plan, and is averaging 5,000 daily. Hungarians are being returned at the rate of 1,500 a day.

Restitution of Fine Art: Arrangements have been completed for the return to CZECHOSLOVAKIA of greatly treasured historical banners, trophies, etc., taken from the Army Museum at PRAGUE and now at the Benedictine Abbey at BANZ.

Education and Religion: Permission was given for the reopening of the Pädagogisches Institute at WEILBURG. This is the first full-time teachers training school to reopen. A two-day conference was held during the week of the chief Land and Regierungsbezirk Education and Religious Affairs Officers. Of an estimated 1,700,000 children between the ages of six and fourteen in the U. S. Zone, 1,200,000 are now attending the 6,182 schools in operation which are staffed by 14,176 teachers. 4,848,000 textbooks have been distributed.

Food: Unequal distribution of food remains a problem. Dislocation in the distribution are increasing because farmers are depending increasingly on the barter system, having discovered that little can be bought with currency. Preliminary crop estimates show that both area of land tilled and yield are less than 1944. Causes are scarcity of farm labor, draft animals, fertilizer, seed, and fuel.

Civil Administration

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

In accordance with directive this headquarters dated 20 September, the Minister President of BAVARIA was directed to prepare local Government Election Codes for all units below Land level, and to include provisions for the conduct of honest and secret elections based upon a democratic suffrage. Such codes may be original or a redraft of existing codes, provided they are purged of nazi ideologies. They are to specify the structure and powers of government below the Land level. Detailed instructions as to what the codes were to contain and also to omit were given the Minister President. The codes were to be ready by 10 October.

Forty-eight more civil servants were removed from office. Seven of these officials and employees were removed from the Ministry of the Interior.

Regierungsbezirk OBER- und MITTELFRANKEN: The daily life of the people is becoming more "normal," because of improvement in transportation and communications, but there continues to be an acute shortage of housing and building materials. The use of electrical heating devices is causing difficulty in the supply and distribution of electric current.

In MÜNCHBERG the civil officials are attempting to resist denazification by requesting the reinstatement of dismissed personnel rather than replacing them with new appointees.

In REHAU the leading Bürgermeister and the Landrat are of the opinion that a Bürgermeister could be satisfactorily selected by popular election, but maintain that for 400 years the office of Landrat has always been filled by appointment. They believe the people would prefer a continuation of this system.

Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN-OBERPFALZ: Denazification has uncovered the existence of unnecessary personnel in many government offices. In WOLFSTEIN, the Landrat had sixteen employees and is now operating efficiently with eight. In PASSAU there were 437 city employees. The civil administration is now functioning satisfactorily with 396, which can ultimately be reduced to 325.

Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN: There are constant complaints that Military Government does not differentiate sufficiently between the categories of German citizens but treat them only as nazis and non-nazis.

The report of the Regierungs President to the Minister President, for the second half of

September, contained the following comments of interest to Military Government:

The recent extension of the postal service has resulted in a flood of applicants for employment, which is consuming much time that should be devoted to other functions.

The present quarters of the Regierungsbezirk staff are inadequate and new ones are urgently needed.

The relaxation of travel regulations has increased the efficiency of several departments.

The large number of Military Government civilian employees has in some localities (for example Landkreis TRAUNSTEIN where there are 250 such employees), necessitated setting up special wage-calculating bureaus. The resultant tax burden is heavy.

Work-loads are causing many Bürgermeister to consider resigning. They especially object to what they call the current "paper war."

The registration requirements of UNRRA are causing much extra work.

Many object to ex-soldiers being given jobs as they are regarded as the chief supporters of the Third Reich.

The youth are disinclined to work. All they know is soldiering.

The widespread depression of the people is causing many to turn to fortune tellers and the like. In ERDING a dairy hand set himself up as a fortune teller and had 70 customers consult him in one night.

With the growing number of those who have to stand aside, fists are being clenched in many a pocket.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Military Government reports that the Czechs are exhuming the bodies of concentration camp inmates and those murdered in the STAD Railroad station in April. Nine of the bodies are believed to be Americans and the bodies have been turned over to the tactical troops. Large numbers of people of all nationalities are being evacuated by XXII Corps.

In the 94th Division area most civil officials are reported to appear sincere in their attempts to improve the provisional committees which function as the supreme authority in their respective communities. Progress is severely handicapped by lack of proper co-ordination of instructions issued by the National Provisional Government at PRAGUE. This is particularly true with respect to the Sudeten problem, property control, monetary

exchange of German marks, the status of Austrian nationals in CZECHOSLOVAKIA, and the treatment of displaced persons of all nationalities formerly considered as enemies during the war years.

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

Great Hesse

Regierungsbezirk KASSEL: A new air of confidence is evident among civilian office-holders, since there is some assurance that those presently employed will remain in office. Additional stability has been given the newly-formed civil government in most of the Kreise by elimination of officials who are either too old or have been performing their duties indifferently. In Landkreis ESCHWEGE a new Landrat has made certain reductions in the number of personnel employed which will help to re-establish the financing of the Kreis on a sound basis.

At a meeting of civil government officials, the Regierungs President expressed fears that with the movement of the Land government from MARBURG to WIESBADEN the following would take place:

Territorial transfers from Regierungsbezirk KASSEL;

Opinions and requests of officials in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL would not be honored;

Authority would be delegated to other Regierungsbezirk governments, placing the KASSEL government in a subordinate position.

Assurance was given that these fears were unfounded and that all policy came from higher headquarters, which would dictate future status on a just basis.

Apparently the main fear of the officials was the loss of territory. Having lost HANAU, GELNHAUSEN and SCHLÜCHTERN, they believed that FULDA, and HÜNFELD would soon be withdrawn from their sphere of government. They were assured that there was no thought of taking any territory from the Regierungsbezirk.

Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN: A survey of the Kreise indicates that a majority of the Bürgermeister had no political connections before 1933. The few that did were members of the Socialist and Zentrum Parties. In contrast to the Landräte, almost 90 per cent of the Bürgermeister come from non-civil service circles. Because of the occupation by troops of government buildings, most of the Regierungsbezirk files have been lost and the lack of statistical data is serious as there is no basis for comparisons. To correct this situation the civil administration was directed to establish a statistical office for the compilation of new data and the replacement, as far as possible, of destroyed statistics.

The city of FRANKFURT has assumed the task of paying through its personnel office all employees of U.S. units in the area. 5700 persons are being so paid. The city has also paid RM 6,000,000 to the holders of official requisitions. A total of 17,826 discharged soldiers have returned to FRANKFURT, so that the population is now 332,985.

Regierungsbezirk HESSEN: Several Bürgermeister in Landkreis GROSS GERAU, finding their personnel about 75 per cent Communist following denazification, have sought to resign their offices. Investigating the situation, brought about by the natural inclination of the Communist Landrat to supply Communist replacements for vacated offices, the local Military Government Officer has decided to limit the number of personnel from one party in any civilian governmental department to 50 per cent.

North Württemberg-Baden

The civil government of North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN was officially installed on 24 September.

Before administering the oath of office, the Regional Military Government Officer charged the Government, collectively and individually, to bring to life all latent democratic forces that may lie dormant in the German people, and to reeducate them to a democratic life in thought and in deed. He called upon every Minister, all former members of one or another of the democratic political parties in Germany, to consider the future as a challenge and to prove to the world that armed brigandry was not the "ultima thule" of Germany's political life.

In his reply, the Minister President declared that to him and to his colleagues democracy is not only a matter of cold logic and compelling reasoning, but a faith that springs from their hearts. Continuing, he stated that he had no illusions about the difficulties that lie ahead of him and his government, that he looks to no political miracle to lead Germany on the road back, but that Germany's salvation lies in a realistic appraisal of her situation and in hard and righteous labor.

The program of inaugurating Advisory Councils is making rapid progress in the Land, with beneficial results to the administration of Military Government. The Councils are proving especially helpful in the selection of officials and in the determination of priorities of local problems.

Landesbezirk BADEN: The civil government is moving to KARLSRUHE, where it will assume the administration of all BADEN within the U. S. Zone. It is expected that the plan of having only one governmental unit within BADEN will lend itself to a far more efficient administration.

Landkreis MANNHEIM reports that all public officials in the mandatory-removal class have been dismissed from office.

The Landesbezirk BADEN administration includes as heads of the five operating departments two former members of the Center Party, one Social Democrat, one Communist and one without party affiliation. Two members of the administration are former inmates of concentration camps. Included in the administration is a department for public welfare which has been set up especially to handle the difficult problems of reconstruction.

BREMEN Sub-District: In order to in-

troduce into the city government an element of representation and responsibility, a system of advisory councils is being established. They will be advisors to the Senate, and will thereby represent group interests and the population as a whole. They will also serve to advise the public of the administrations aims. Senators and department heads will consult frequently with the council members discussing with them all important matters. In the Sub-District 4,462 dismissals have been made under the denazification program. The Oberbürgermeister has been instructed to prepare a code containing provisions for a city charter and elections of a municipal council.

Public Safety

Law enforcement by civil police has shown a marked improvement because of increased confidence on the part of individual policemen. Food and housing shortages remain a threat to public safety. Because of removal of nazi party members in private industry and business, the populace is concerned that production will be affected and the already difficult supply situation disrupted. In MANNHEIM, robbery by displaced persons continues. Authority to rearm civil police, recently granted, should help to control this situation. Civil registration was completed in FRANKFURT this past week. There were five assaults and two robberies with weapons in the city. Five persons were arrested by Military Police in KASSEL for murder. Civilians have been apprehended by border police for smuggling former Wehrmacht members and others over the border of U. S. — Russian Zones, southeast

of KASSEL. Some difficulty has been experienced in securing suitable policemen. Juvenile delinquency has not posed a serious problem.

Denazification of paid fire departments has been virtually completed. Former party members are resigning from volunteer departments rather than completing a Fragebogen. Fires occurring in rural sections have been attributed to displaced persons. However there is no evidence to support these charges. Location, conservation and redistribution of fire equipment has made gratifying progress. Lack of gasoline and diesel oil has caused immobilization of some fire departments for short periods of time. Regional Fire Schools are being established with a view to returning students to their separate departments to conduct training.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURTS

Eastern Military District

Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN-OBERPfalz: There was a reduction of 25 per cent in the number of Summary Court cases during September. During the preceding month, there were 591 cases. At AMBERG, during the week ending 21 September, an Intermediate Court tried four cases, each involving falsification of Fragebogen. Three of the defendants were found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, while the fourth was released. At KEMNATH, a General Court tried a German civilian charged with murder. The matter had previously been referred from a Summary Court. In the presence of a large crowd which had gathered to hear the details of the case, the accused was found guilty of murder and unlawful possession of firearms and was sentenced to death.

Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN: An Intermediate Court tried six cases, all of which involved either illegal possession of firearms or falsification of Fragebogen. In the firearms cases two of the defendants were found guilty and sentenced to four and two years respectively; the latter sentence was suspended. The other two defendants were found not guilty. In the falsification cases both defendants were found guilty. The first was given a two years' suspended sentence and fined RM. 3,000. The second was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Regierungsbezirk OBER- und MITTELFRANKEN: In the last week in September 350 Summary Court cases were received from the field and administratively reviewed. Of this number, 21 of the accused had been found not guilty, 150 found guilty of major charges, 168 found guilty of minor charges and eleven matters were referred to higher court. Over 700 cases per week have been examined and reviewed at the Regierungsbezirk headquarters during the last four weeks, with about 25 cases per week being referred to higher courts. An average of 75 cases examined each week have been dismissed. In 350 other cases the accused were found guilty of minor offenses and 250 found guilty of major offenses. Sentences were over fourteen days and the fines were in excess of RM 140. The Intermediate Court in the area sat three days in NÜRNBERG, and two days each in FÜRTH and ANSBACH. A General Court at ANSBACH gave an accused fifteen months for the illegal possession of a rifle, and in two cases involving false statements about and concealing objects of art the accused were given five years' imprisonment and fines of RM 25,000 each. The objects which they attempted to

conceal were the crown jewels of the Holy Roman Empire. Another defendant was given fifteen years for the illegal possession of fifteen rifles, one pistol, foreign currency and attempted bribery of a CIC agent.

During the last week in September a conference was held of the legal officers of the Regierungsbezirk detachments at the Land detachment headquarters. Policies of Military Government on denazification, Military Government courts, political parties, German courts, and the development of democracy in BAVARIA were discussed. 1475 Summary Court cases were administratively reviewed by the Land detachment, twenty-five Intermediate Court cases and three General Court cases were also reviewed. Seven investigations for falsifications of Fragebogen were completed and referred to an Intermediate Court.

Western Military District

North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN: During the last week in September, 44 cases were tried in Military Government courts in KARLSRUHE resulting in 34 convictions, three acquittals and seven dismissals. Of this number curfew violations were still the leading offense. During the same week, 234 cases were tried in WÜRTTEMBERG resulting in 210 convictions, eighteen findings of not guilty, two suspended sentences and four dismissals. The sentences averaged 55 days' imprisonment and the fines imposed averaged RM 170. The MANNHEIM Summary Court tried 160 cases. The first session of the MANNHEIM General Court was held in HEIDELBERG during the first week in October, and resulted in the conviction of a German who was accused of wounding a Russian national. He was sentenced to seven years in prison. There were no Intermediate Court cases during the week.

GREAT HESSE: During the first week of October, 278 cases were tried by Summary Courts, involving 327 defendants. Curfew violations and failure to possess registration cards accounted for 202 of the cases.

BREMEN Sub-District: During the last week in September, the Intermediate Court heard two cases. One defendant was convicted of stealing an automobile and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The other, a 68-year-old man, was given a one-year suspended sentence because his child was found in possession of a flare gun. A Summary Court in Stadtkreis BREMEN sentenced a German civilian to 30 days' confinement for failure to report to work. The same court referred cases against Polish nationals to a higher court, charging them with unlawful possession of firearms and robbery. In five cases against German

civilians in which unlawful possession of Allied property was charged, two were found not guilty, and the others found guilty and sentenced to from fifteen to 70 days in prison. The Summary Court in BRAKE tried two Poles accused of curfew violations, illegal slaughtering, theft and resisting arrest. They were sentenced to 150 and 120 days' imprisonment. At WESERMÜNDE a Summary Court sentenced a civilian to seven days' imprisonment and fined him RM 50 for operating a vehicle without a permit. Ten curfew violators were fined RM 50 each by the same court.

U. S. Sector, Berlin

Civilian offenders sentenced by Military Government courts are using their privilege to petition for a review of the findings of the court. Nine such petitions have been received by the reviewing authority. The sentences imposed by the trial courts ranged from three months' to one year's imprisonment.

A survey of the first three months of operation of Military Government courts in the U. S. Sector revealed that the total offenders tried was 580; and the number of charges involved was 616. 277 were females, 83 were juveniles, and 220 were males. Of the 616 charges, 401 were for curfew violations. The disposition of the cases is shown in the following breakdown: 288 imprisonments, 226 fines, 23 fines and imprisonments, 32 acquittals, two suspended sentences and nine references to a higher court, which are pending.

GERMAN COURTS

Eastern Military District

Proposals for the reopening of the Oberlandesgericht in BAVARIA were discussed with the legal officers from the detachments at MUNICH, NÜRNBERG AND BAMBERG. The zonal court plan for the Administration of Justice in the U. S. Zone was explained and the operation of the judicial system was outlined.

Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN-OBER-PFALZ: The Amtsgericht at KEMNATH, which opened on 1 September, has rapidly eliminated the congestion which existed in the court's docket at the time of its reopening. Most of the criminal cases have now been disposed of, and the court is free to devote some time to civil matters.

Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN: The Amtsgerichte have been handling an increasing number of criminal offenses, which lightens the burden of the Summary Courts materially. Detachment legal officers have instructed the proper court officials in the preparation and submission of reports on German courts which are controlled by the Landgerichte in the Regierungsbezirk.

Regierungsbezirk OBER- und MITTEL-FRANKEN: Orders have been issued for

the opening of the Amtsgerichte at NÜRNBERG, HOF/SAALE, LICHTENFELS, NEUSTADT/AISCH and HILPOLTSTEIN.

Western Military District

North WÜRTTEMBERG - BADEN: The Landgericht at KARLSRUHE reports that as of 30 September there were four criminal cases pending and ten civil matters awaiting disposition. The Amtsgerichte during the last week of September disposed of eighteen criminal cases, resulting in fourteen convictions and four acquittals. In all cases the charge was theft. The average sentence was three months' imprisonment. Seventy cases were dismissed and there were 44 other cases pending. On the civil docket there were 30 cases awaiting trial and 237 non-contentious matters before the court. On 24 September, three judges for the STUTTGART Amtsgericht and fifteen qualified lawyers were sworn in at a ceremony in the office of the Ministry of Justice. A conference was held with the Land Minister of Justice concerning the commutation of death sentences adjudged against twelve Germans which were imposed by German courts prior to the occupation in territory now occupied by the French. The Minister of Justice was advised to present a petition which will be forwarded by Military Government to the French authorities. Six court employees, six prison employees and a lawyer were dismissed in the denazification drive in MANNHEIM. The Landgericht for the Landesbezirk BADEN, sitting at MIESBACH, convicted one Alfred Gross of setting fire to a synagogue on the night of 9—10 November 1938, when a wave of anti-semitism swept the country following the murder in Paris of Ernst vom Rath. The defendant was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

GREAT HESSE: The Amtsgericht at FRANKFURT reports that, during the week ending 2 October, 121 criminal cases were disposed of and a total of RM 3800 collected in fines; and that judgment was entered in 179 contentious matters and 164 non-contentious were handled. A survey was conducted in the city of FRANKFURT to establish a location for the Oberlandesgericht. It was determined that there was available space in the courthouse if and when materials could be obtained to make the necessary repairs.

BREMEN Sub-District: An additional judge was sent from BREMEN to serve at the Amtsgericht at OSTERHOLZ-SCHARMBECK. The two Landgerichte and all of the Amtsgerichte in the Sub-District were functioning normally during the last week in September. One additional applicant for judge at BRAKE has been licensed to serve as lawyer and notary. At WESERMÜNDE three persons charged with theft were sentenced to one weeks' imprisonment and fined RM 50 each. Two persons charged with fraud were fined RM 150 each.

U. S. Sector BERLIN: The Kommandatura approved a plan to try curfew violations in the local Amtsgerichte. It was agreed that such offenses would be tried by local Amtsgerichte. It was agreed that such offenses would be considered as "Vergehen" (high misdemeanor), the punishment not to exceed imprisonment of one year or a fine of RM 10,000 or both. A committee of three German jurists, who had been directed by the Kommandatura to submit a plan for organization and re-establishment of the German court system in BERLIN, presented its proposals. The legal committee after full consideration agreed to submit the plan to the Kommandatura with recommendations that it be adopted.

PRISONS

Eastern Military District

As of 1 October the prison population in the larger prisons had increased during the preceding 60 days from 3114 to 4117, or 32 per cent. It was anticipated that the prison population would increase even more during the next 60 days, as there were confined throughout the Land 1432 persons awaiting trial on that date. The largest increase in prison population was in the woman's prison at LAUFEN. In June there were 156 cases of former concentration camp inmates who had been sent there from BUCHENWALD. These persons were detained at LAUFEN pending rehabilitation in the prison hospital. The problem of obtaining trained prison wardens is serious in the larger prisons, since only

three directors are now retained of the number that were on duty at the time of the occupation. All others have either been discharged or removed. Temporary directors have been appointed to fill these vacancies but only a few have proper training. There have been two attempted prison breaks from BERNAU prison during the past month. In one case the prisoner was shot and in the other he was wounded.

Western Military District

North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN: In the KARLSRUHE prison, there were 285 inmates at the beginning of the last week in September. During the week, 125 persons were arrested and 128 persons released, leaving 282 by the end of the week. Of these, 49 were serving sentences, fourteen awaiting action on appeal, 85 awaiting trial, 64 awaiting complete investigation of their cases, and 64 detainees for CIC and War Crimes Branch.

BREMEN Sub-District: There were 412 persons held in prison in the Sub-District during the last week of September awaiting trial. Of the 94 convicted prisoners in WESERMÜNDE, twenty were engaged in house-keeping duties, fourteen were sick, 28 were cutting wood and 32 were doing miscellaneous work such as repairing ropes, nets and clearing rubble from the streets. Since the beginning of the occupation 58 members of the prison staff have been discharged for nazi affiliations. In the city of BREMEN, as of the 2 October, 177 persons were in the police jails awaiting trial.

Finance

The general financial situation has changed little during the past week. Available data indicate that withdrawals continue to exceed deposits in some areas, but no loss of confidence in the banking system is indicated. A shortage of some small denomination notes is again reported. The denazification program, its aim of removing all nazis from financial institutions virtually accomplished, is placing emphasis on the finding of acceptable personnel to replace removed nazis. In the field of foreign exchange, foreign exchange experts are making plans to commence the tabulation of all external assets reported on MGAX forms. No unusual developments in the field of public finance are reported.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Each of the 6,000 agricultural cooperatives in the U. S. Zone is operating at present on a limited basis. All organizations belong to one of the five central cooperative banks located at KASSEL, FRANKFURT, KARLSRUHE, STUTTGART, and MUNICH, depending on geographical location. The five central cooperatives are promoting a plan to rehabilitate the Deutsche Zentralgenossenschaftskasse so that it can carry out its normal function, insofar as possible, as the central bank of the cooperative system. The development of an assured credit flow to aid agricultural production is progressing satisfactorily.

Giro operations on an intra-Zonal basis

have been resumed in most areas under U. S. control. To facilitate inter-Zonal transfers, the establishment of a central accounting and settlement office at FRANKFURT is being arranged, where the Reichsbank will act as the central clearing agency for all inter-Zonal giro transfers from the U. S. Zone to the British and French Zones. The Reichsbank will be instructed to effect monthly settlements with the Reichsbank in HAMBURG for transactions to and from the British Zone, and with the Reichsbanks in KAISERSLAUTERN and FREIBURG for transactions to and from the French Zone.

Most insurance companies in the U. S. Zone are now making settlement on claims as rapidly as proof for claims can be established. The amount paid out in most cases, however, is small and only very small policies are paid in full. Some companies are settling larger claims by paying a small portion of the face value in cash and by crediting the remainder to the bank account of the insured. The legality of such claim settlements is being questioned by some policy holders, and cases are now pending in the German courts to test the right of firms to make such partial settlements arbitrarily.

PUBLIC FINANCE

A detailed survey of the customs border of Germany in the U. S. Zone was recently accomplished preparatory to eventual reinstitution of customs control along the Austrian-German border. It was found that adequate quarters for the re-establishment of the border customs houses and stations will have to be reacquired, inasmuch as establishments previously used for this purpose were disposed of by the German authorities after the annexation of AUSTRIA in 1938.

To help solve the shortage of public finance personnel in BAVARIA, a public finance training school was recently established at AUGSBURG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND BLOCKING CONTROL

Authorization was recently granted to the Army Exchange Service to purchase twenty tons of monetary silver held by the blocked firm of Degussa-Seibert at HANAU for use in

the manufacture of miscellaneous articles. These articles are to be allocated for sale in the various Post Exchanges in the U. S. Zone.

In determining the general problem of whether silver should be surrendered to the Military Government as bullion or monetary silver, or whether it may be retained as commercial silver, the rule has been applied that silver may be treated as commercial rather than monetary silver if less than 80 per cent of the value of the silver sheet, tube, or bar derives from the value of the silver content as distinguished from the value of the materials or workmanship comprising the lot.

Foreign exchange brought in by 550 deportees from the United States who debarked at BREMEN was recently collected by officials of the BREMEN Reichsbank, under supervision of the Fiscal Officer of the BREMEN Sub-District.

DENAZIFICATION

Removals from financial institutions and the percentages of personnel affected in the denazification of financial institutions in the BREMEN Sub-District is indicated by the following statistical data:

Employees Dismissals Percentage			
Banks			
BREMEN	1109	208	18.0%
WESERMÜNDE	764	34	4.5%
OSTERHOLZ-SCHARMBECK	150	28	19.0%
	2023	270	13.0%
Reich Tax Office			
BREMEN	835	402	47.0%
WESERMÜNDE	334	49	12.0%
	1169	451	38.0%
City Finance Office			
BREMEN	414	44	10.0%
WESERMÜNDE	103	26	25.0%
	517	70	13.5%
Insurance Companies			
BREMEN	90	30	33.0%

Public Health

Communicable Diseases

The recent incidence of communicable disease is shown in Appendix "A" (Communicable Disease Rates for the U. S. Zone of GERMANY). During the first part of September, diphtheria, scabies, tuberculosis and typhoid fever increased, while gonorrhea, syphilis, scarlet fever and dysentery decreased.

More recent reports show that the incidence of typhoid fever has declined in BAVARIA. There has been an outbreak of milk-born typhoid fever in TRAUNSTEIN. Sporadic cases of this disease are still occurring throughout the Land. An increase of lice was reported in REGENSBURG.

The typhoid fever epidemic in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL, which last week was still increasing, has now definitely passed its peak in the whole area. In most cases the source of the disease has been traced to contaminated water supply. The outbreak of typhoid in NEUKIRCHEN was traced to one of the water mains feeding into the village, which was being polluted by sewage from the Internment Camp at SCHWARZENBERG. Water checks in HÜNFELD show that the water in that city was also contaminated. To prevent the spread of contagious diseases in Stadtkreis KASSEL, an order was issued requiring all persons returning to the Stadtkreis (civilian as well as ex-military) to be examined by the City Health Officer before they can receive ration cards. It is believed that this action will eliminate the prospect of some contagious disease carriers entering the city undetected.

Diphtheria rates continue high throughout North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN. Preventive measures are being encouraged to prevent further spread. The enteric diseases declined moderately during the week. No cases of typhus were reported.

A recent statistical study of the prevalence of dysentery and typhoid fever in BERLIN shows that since July there has been a steady decline in the number of cases. Case rates in the U. S. Sector have been notably lower than for the entire city.

Venereal Disease: The program to combat venereal disease continues to be expanded in all areas. Treatment and control (particularly of gonorrhea) will be aided materially by the release of sulfa drugs and penicillin for civilian use, which the War Department has agreed to do.

In the displaced persons camp at WETZLAR (Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN), a program for the prevention of venereal disease, stressing education, examination and segregation,

has been instituted. The anti-venereal disease programs are credited in great measure for a decline in venereal disease throughout the Regierungsbezirk.

Nutrition

Nutrition remains generally below satisfactory levels throughout the U. S. Zone. During the first ten days of September, the population of the U. S. Sector, BERLIN, received in terms of calories, 104 per cent of the authorized ration. A recent survey of three German civil prisons reveals that food consumption of sedentary and moderate workers was at levels of 2410, 2471, and 2,000 calories. Means for eliminating advantage of prisoners over other civilians is being developed.

Hospitals

The critical fuel situation for hospitals promises to become even more acute unless immediate steps are taken to procure a supply of fuel. Several hospitals reported that there was coal enough to last only through 1 October, while others were by that time already out of coal, even for cooking and laundry purposes. There exists a critical shortage of medical laboratory glassware in many hospitals in the Zone.

Medical Supplies

In general, the medical supply situation remains satisfactory, with no serious difficulties being encountered in obtaining supply through German civilian channels.

According to the Bavarian Minister of the Interior there are adequate stocks of pharmaceutical and biological supplies in the Land, but that laboratory equipment, surgical instruments and dental and veterinary equipment are inadequate.

Narcotic Control

Narcotic control is being re-established, and is functioning through the German drug houses. Public Health Officers have been instructed to make periodic checks on the local druggists to insure that the regulations are strictly observed.

Veterinary

An outbreak of red murrain in several hogs has occurred in three localities of RIEDENBURG. This outbreak is now under control after vaccination has been carried out.

One case of equine glanders was diagnosed in the STUTTGART area. A test of all horses in NORTH WURTTENBERG is being made by the civilian veterinarians.

Pig erysipelas has been reported on seven farms in MALLERSDORF, Stadtkreis LANDSHUT; and eighteen farms have reported outbreak of chicken pest. Chicken pest anti-toxin had not been secured from SCHLUSSHEIM.

Sanitation

Environmental sanitary conditions are variable throughout the U. S. Zone. Sanitary surveys of all communities of over 1000 population were conducted in Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN and reports were satisfactory. On the basis of a report from civilian health authorities in WETZLAR that the condition of its water supply would soon be in a dangerous condition, an immediate survey was ordered to locate other sources and discontinue use of the principal supply, the Fortuna mine water. Civilians were notified to boil all water to be used for drinking and cooking purposes.

Reports from the Chemical Testing Laboratory at ERLANGEN indicate that some foods are being adulterated, but only to a small degree.

Medical Education

The Public Health Nurse of Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN held a conference with the Oberschwester (Chief Nurse) of the two Red Cross Hospitals in Stadtkreis WIESBADEN and with the Bezirksarzt (Chief of the Civil Public Health Service) for the Regierungsbezirk, at which time instructions were given

for the proper procedure in opening nursing schools.

Denazification

In general, denazification of Public Health Services is nearing completion. The replacement of hospital personnel and directors presents a critical aspect of denazification because little medical service would remain.

A serious administrative problem arose in the city of STUTTGART with the removal of the chief civilian public health officials of the city. No replacement has been found after prolonged search for the 22 out of 25 of the city public health staff, who had been dismissed, as well as for most of the hospital chiefs who had been removed also. The situation threatened to become chaotic. A request, with proper Fragebogen and testimonials, to retain Dr. Lempp, Chief Public Health official, has been forwarded to this headquarters for action.

To permit adjustment of essential medical service to requirements under currently prescribed programs of denazification will necessitate delays in some instances.

Medical Personnel

Recent studies show that there are civilian health personnel in ratios of number of personnel/number of populations as follows:

	Physicians	Dentists	Nurses
BERLIN (U. S. Sector)	1 to 1,200	1 to 3,400	1 to 800
U. S. Zone of Germany	1 to 2,170	1 to 5,371	1 to 977

Public Welfare

Public Assistance

Preliminary reports for September do not show a significant increase in relief. The city of FRANKFURT reports a slight but steady decrease in relief; North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN reports slight increase due to the number of returning refugees and ex-Prisoners of War for whom no employment is available. A comparison of relief statistics in Bremen shows a slight decrease in September with comparative figures for three months as follows:

	Cases	Expenditures
July	18,229	RM 1,230,555
August	22,769	RM 1,589,405
September	22,235	RM 1,478,096

In REGENSBURG the closing of the Versorgung (Pension Office) is expected to increase the relief load by from 3,000 to 5,000 cases.

Veteran Welfare: Local welfare officials are reluctant to abandon welfare programs of a military character. In Bremen the welfare officials have discontinued the higher relief payments to war victims but continue to use the terminology relating to veterans and the war. In North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN the Minister of the Interior has been instructed to provide care for disabled veterans through the same facilities as are used for other disabled persons. Thus, the Training School for Blind War Veterans will be discontinued and blind veterans will receive retraining in other schools.

Relief in Kind: Shortages in commodities are leading to active consideration of relief in kind rather than in cash. North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN foresees the need to provide food and fuel directly. In Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN, wood is being gathered for invalids and other incapacitated persons.

Adult Institutions

Increased activity in the repair of welfare institutions is reported. In Regierungsbezirke KASSEL, WIESBADEN, and MAINFRANKEN, welfare officers are assisting local officials in securing materials. In a small town in BAVARIA the Bürgermeister has sponsored a public contribution to repair a home for the aged.

Private Agencies

Another large Red Cross Chapter has been formed with the appointment of the president of the KARLSRUHE Red Cross by the Minister of the Interior. The further development of the North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN Red

Cross still awaits the selection of a proper director.

Community Coordination

The "Deutsche Hilfe" — a community chest — has been officially launched in KASSEL to coordinate the work of all public, private and ecclesiastical welfare organisations.

Mass Feeding

On 1 October the first units of the central kitchen in FRANKFURT were opened as part of the program to provide hot meals for more than 50,000 people a day. BREMEN reports no activity in this field, the city officials not yet feeling that it will be necessary.

Refugees

Welfare reports do not show much change in the crowded refugee situation. A "head for head" transfer of 400 refugees a day across the Russian-U.S. line at KASSEL is reported. The inventory of separated evacuee children in North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN now lists 1236 children, of whom one-half belong in the British Zone.

Clothing

While varying degrees of concern are expressed over the clothing shortage with particular respect to the prohibition of the Wehrmacht uniform, there is much activity among welfare agencies in clothing collection. All of the welfare agencies in BAVARIA have been advised to organize clothing collections. In MUNICH some 54,000 garments and 4,600 pairs of shoes have already been distributed. In OBER- und MITTELFRANKEN collecting points are being set up for the dyeing and altering of uniforms now privately owned and Military Government at the Land level in BAVARIA is working on plans for the dyeing of stores of Wehrmacht uniforms.

Persecuted Persons

Welfare offices are working with the municipal committees for the care of persons persecuted by the nazis in many communities. In BREMEN such a committee has been operating since July providing cash grants, increased rations, clothing, loans for furniture and priorities in housing.

In GERSFELD (Regierungsbezirk KASSEL), a former Hitler Jugend inn has been taken over as a home for ex-concentration camp Jews. Plans have been made to set up tailor shops and shoe making shops so that the people can be productively occupied.

Education and Religion

EDUCATION

A conference of all Kreisschulräte of Landesbezirk BADEN was held at HEIDELBERG for the purpose of discussing elementary school problems.

Individual petitions for permission to open private schools in languages, short-hand, piano and dancing are increasing each day. With the approval of the local school authorities and Military Government, these petitions have been granted.

A school for the training of German civilians for employment by the U. S. Army was opened in FRANKFURT.

Elementary Schools

Reports from the field covering all but six Kreise indicate the following situation:

1,200,174 pupils between six and fourteen years of age are in attendance at elementary schools.

510,866 children between ages of six and fourteen are not in attendance within the U. S. Zone.

6,182 school buildings are in operation.

14,176 teachers are employed in elementary schools.

4,848,000 Military Government textbooks have been distributed to the various school districts.

Secondary Schools

Preparations for the reopening of secondary schools in the U. S. Zone by 1 November are already under way. Preliminary plans have already been made in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL, while applications for the reopening of secondary schools in the BREMEN Sub-District have been submitted to higher headquarters.

Universities

HEIDELBERG University authorities have placed Professor Ernst and Herr Staab in charge of arranging the return of the evacuated portions of the University Library. Assistance in this project by arranging passes and giving letters of authority to proper personnel has been given.

RELIGION

Permission was granted to the Protestant churches of Landesbezirk BADEN to hold the twentieth conference of the Evangelical Alliance, 20—22 October.

Seven preachers out of 71 investigated by CIC in Landkreis BUCHEN have been disapproved.

Public Utilities

Electric

Figures were presented at the 2 October meeting in BERLIN of the Electric Sub-Committee of Allied Control Council showing that for the six months ending March 1946 the U. S. Zone of Germany would lack 522,000,000 KWH of having enough power to meet its

own needs. Requests were made for help from Russian, British and French Zones. 475,000 metric tons of hard coal will be required to meet this deficit if no help is forthcoming from other Zones.

To date a total generating capacity of 231,000 KW has been declared available for reparations:

U. S. Zone, Germany

Generation, Incoming, Outgoing and Consumption for week ending 29 September 1945

MEGAWATTS

	Eastern	Western	BREMEN	Total
Generated by Brown Coal	2,988	6,539	—	9,527
Generated by Stein Coal	—	230	911	1,141
Generated by Hydro Coal	45,856	10,136	—	55,992
Generated by Oil and Other	—	—	2,699	2,699
Total Generated	48,844	16,905	3,610	69,359
Foreign Imports	—	—	—	—
Other Incoming Power	6,372	40,679	—	47,051
Total Incoming Power	6,372	40,679	—	47,051
Total Generated and Incoming	55,216	57,584	3,610	116,410
Foreign Exports	907	—	—	907
Other Outgoing power	10,901	14,957	125	25,983
Total Outgoing power	11,808	14,957	125	26,890
Consumption this week	43,408	42,627	3,485	89,520
Peak Generation 1-hr MW	463	136	36	635
U. S. Zone peak Load 1-hr MW	496	458	36	990
Generator Capacity Serviceable MW	976	655	152	1,783
Hydro	654	200	7	861
Brown Coal	49	96	—	145
Stein Coal	273	359	117	749
Oil and Other	—	—	28	28
Generator Capacity in Use MW	493	140	30	663
Hydro	467	76	—	543
Brown Coal	26	62	—	88
Stein Coal	—	2	6	8
Oil and Other	—	—	24	24

Water

U. S. Sector BERLIN: Of the 1,500 breaks in distribution systems, all except those in the MITTE and LECHTENBERG areas have been repaired. All breaks of pipe lines in the U. S. Sector have been satisfactorily corrected and an adequate supply of water is being furnished to all areas of the city except to the MITTE area. Water pumpage was materially reduced due to stoppage of leaks and cutting off water connections to uninhabited dwellings, businesses, and industrial buildings which were so seriously damaged during the bombardment that complete reconstruction will be necessary. To aid in this program a plan was also worked out for the conservation of water by limitation of its uses in homes and by voluntary reporting of leaks which may be discovered from house connections or from distribution mains.

KASSEL: Installation of new high pressure

pumps made water rationing in the western part of the city unnecessary.

WIESBADEN: Bacteriological examination of public water supply at LIMBURG are being made daily. Recent rains have relieved the water shortage in the Regierungsbezirk.

Sewage (III)

BERLIN: Work was continued by the Department of City Drainage on repairs of gravity lines, which collect the city drainage, and the pressure lines and pumping stations which carry the sewage to the "Rieselfelder" and the treatment plants located outside of the city. Two of the outstanding repair projects were the crossing of the TELTOW Canal at the site of the STUBENRAUCH Bridge and at the SPANDAUER Bridge over the HAVEL.

BREMEN: Repairs to sewers are being carried out at 31 sites. Repairs are greatly hampered due to a shortage of brick masons and clinker brick. Work on bomb damage to and maintenance of sewage pumping stations continues satisfactory,

Trade and Commerce

INTERZONAL AND FOREIGN TRADE

There probably will be in the future a greater volume of barter transactions between BAVARIA and CZECHOSLOVAKIA and between BAVARIA and AUSTRIA. The Eastern Military District has been authorized to establish Barter Boards composed of German economic authorities to arrange details of advantageous barter transactions with these countries and to submit these proposed transactions through military channels for approval.

Exchange of Bavarian Potatoes for Austrian Electricity: An interesting case processed in the past week involved the exchange of 100 tons of Bavarian potatoes for Austrian electrical power. It is not intended that this be a standard medium of exchange. The potatoes represented an emergency food requirement for workers in Austrian electrical generating plants. Details of the transaction were handled and referred to this headquarters for approval.

INTERZONAL TRADE

One major obstacle to the attainment of the objective of free inter-Zonal trade is that few surplus commodities exist. Critical items must continue to be controlled. This headquarters has worked in close liaison with the British Army of the Rhine on the exchange of critical items. The following items have already been delivered or are in the process of being transported from the British Zone to the U. S. Zone:

- 30,000 square meters of window glass
- Battery parts from HANNOVER
- 28 Storage Batteries
- Locomotive parts for 38 Locomotives
- 75 cylinders CO 2 for BREMEN Coca-Cola plant
- Rubber parts for Opel factory.
- Repair parts for Steam Boiler-Sugar Factory
- 5,000 kgs paper for fish-packing.

In addition, a monthly delivery of 4,700 tons of salt has been arranged for BREMEN for use in the fish processing industries.

PRICE CONTROL

Food and Fuel: Control of commodity prices is meaningful only if there exist commodities available for sale. At present, the two most important commodities in the U. S. Zone are food and fuel. Last week, memoranda were presented to the staff agencies primarily concerned with these commodities stating:

That in view of the present daily food intake in the U. S. Zone (averaging 1100 calories instead of the 2000 minimum recommended by Public Health Branch as needed to prevent disease and starvation), and in view of the vast surplus of purchasing power in the hands of German civilians, direct controls will not be able to continue for very long holding the line on food prices. Food imports designed to bring the nutritional level up to this minimum are believed necessary to permit accomplishment of the price-control mission;

That diversion of German trucks from short hauls of food to less essential uses is creating a black market in farm products by "bag men" from the cities who deal directly with the farmer. As soon as trucks are sufficiently marshalled to provide enough short haul transportation, a vigorous drive to combat this black market can be started;

That this headquarters must receive more definite assurance than is now at hand that the fuel wood cutting program is progressing satisfactorily, if a damaging black market in a basic necessity is to be avoided.

Citizens' Advisory Committees on Price Control: At a Kreis level in Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN, Citizens' Advisory Committees on Price Control have been formed, composed of consumers, trade-union members, farmers, and business men. Committee members are appointed by the Oberbürgermeister or Landrat. The Committees advise local price officials on price control policies and practices, and report black market and rent control violations which come to their attention. Extension of the Citizens' Committee program elsewhere in the U. S. Zone has been recommended to Land Price Control officials.

TRADE AND DISTRIBUTION

Trade and Distribution: A Greek Liaison Officer brought to light certain complaints of Greek nationals who are being encouraged to remain in GERMANY. It is alleged that the tobacco industry is under the control of the same persons and organized groups who controlled the industry under the nazis, and that Greek nationals who are owners of cigarette and cigar manufacturing plants are being discriminated against in the allocation of tobacco ware. The particular cases cited involve situations at WIESBADEN, FRANKFURT, MARBURG, and MANNHEIM. An investigation has been started.

The following cable was dispatched on 5 October to the two Military Districts:

"Effective immediately, you will remove any and all existing Military Government restrictions on the movement within the American Zone of GERMANY, of any and all goods and services.

"This order is not intended to effect consumer rationing regulations or allocation con-

trols established by U. S. Forces European Theater.

"You will take necessary steps to facilitate communications and travel by civilians in connection with business missions within GERMANY.

„You will notify all Military Government detachments of these instructions."

Housing, Building Materials and Construction

Housing

In North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN the definition of responsibility between the new Emergency Housing Agency in the Economics Ministry and the Housing Agencies in the Interior Ministry was determined. Policies of Military Government directives are to be handled by the Interior Ministry, while allocation of materials will remain in the Economics Ministry.

Displaced persons, who are leaving camps and occupying private dwellings have created a problem in the housing program of BAVARIA. Lack of coal to operate plants engaged in manufacturing building materials constitutes a further threat to the winter housing program. Twenty-two per cent of the production of the glass plant at WEIDEN will be allotted to BAVARIA for distribution through normal channels. A civilian office was set up to handle allocations of building materials in KARLSRUHE under the supervision of Military Government.

Building Materials

Building materials requirements have been received from Theater Service Forces, German Railways, Inland Waterways, and Roads and Bridges. Assignment of production to the Army areas is being effected at present.

Because of the present coal shortage, it is expected that building materials production will fall very short of meeting known requirements.

Pit Props

Both Military Districts are loading their quotas of pit props daily.

Figures as to what was produced and loaded on cars at railheads are not available, but the Transportation Corps reports that a total of 8,480 tons were moved for the period 1—9 October, inclusive.

The second Military Railways Service reports a total tonnage of 6,940 tons of pit props delivered to the British in the Ruhr for the period 30 September to 6 October, inclusive.

Demand for forestry tools is increasing daily.

Lumber

No lumber production figures for period 1—9 October are available at the present time.

A working Committee for BAVARIA was appointed and a new saw-mill and lumber organization will be set up this week.

Steps are being taken to unify the previously existing individual organization into one leading organization for the entire Western Military District.

Manpower, Labor Relations and Social Insurance

Labor Allocation

In BAVARIA an additional 250 men have been assigned as miners in the Bavarian mines. Many of these were former iron or graphite miners. There are now enough miners to fill all needs for the Bavarian coal mines except for future replacements. Approximately 200 RUHR and SAAR miners are still in BAVARIA and will not return to their former residences.

Mobile labor companies, composed of Prisoners of War, may be requisitioned from the U.S. Army for essential work in GREAT HESSE. Administration, guards and supply are provided, but an inclosure and billets must be furnished by the requisitioning unit.

Although 18,200 persons are unemployed in FRANKFURT, labor shortages still exist, particularly in the building trades. A training program to fit people from other vocations for jobs in these trades has been instigated.

Critical shortages of manpower exist in skilled building trades in all BAVARIA. Displaced person's camps are being combed for skills of all types and about 221 persons have been placed in the past week.

Because of the acute shortage of male workers in BREMEN, female workers are being used wherever possible. Experience has proved that much of the work formerly done by men can be performed by women.

Labor Relations

A MUNICH trade-union leader has made an offer on behalf of Bavarian coal miners to provide coal for the city of MUNICH by voluntarily working Sundays and donating the products of their labor to the city.

Several applications for election of shop stewards throughout the Regierungsbezirk OBER- und MITTELFRANKEN have been approved. Applications for the formation of Trade Unions have also been received. Four labor unions were approved in NÜRTINGEN. The trade union "Allgemeine Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund" has held several meetings and its membership is 10,000, mostly former trade union members. There is a very noticeable lack of young Germans becoming members.

Improved worker and employer relations were reported from ULM as a result of the,

six more steward elections recently held. 109 elections have been held in MANNHEIM. Six more steward elections were held in GÖPPINGEN, bringing the total in that Kreis to 28. Thirty-two meetings of unions were held in STUTTGART during the last week in September.

In the Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN & OBERPFALZ the street car workers' application for unionization was approved. Sugar workers, ship workers, and the railway workers have all held their first meetings. The teachers' union is scheduled to hold its first meeting while the textile workers are planning to organize one joint for several small businesses.

In KELHEIM, most of the laborers and office workers, discharged from various private firms because of nazi background, are being put to work rebuilding bridges over the DANUBE. Shop and office meetings at the rate of two to five per day are being held in preparation for steward elections scheduled in 155 industrial, commercial and public service organizations in the area administered by the FRANKFURT Arbeitsamt.

A new wage agreement for construction workers was submitted by representatives of employers and employees in North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN. This was designed to help overcome the shortage of workers in this field by lessening the disparity between their wages and the wages of industrial workers. Efforts have been made to reduce salaries in some plants with approval of workers' representatives. The Bosch plant in STUTTGART has been authorized to reduce salaries of those earning more than RM 500 a month; a similar move was made in ULM for salaries over RM 250 a month.

Social Insurance

The Oberversicherungsamt in Landesbezirk BADEN is located in KARLSRUHE and is functioning while the Head Office of the Landesversicherungsanstalt BADEN is located in French territory. This office has established an office in KARLSRUHE, servicing the U.S. area. In a recent conference with the director of the Land Insurance Office, he recommended that the head office be returned to KARLSRUHE, where it had been originally established.

Food and Agriculture

Distribution of Food

Unequal distribution of food remains a problem in the U. S. Zone. Dislocations are increasing through:

Disinclination of a seller to part with his product until he receives in exchange the actual commodity which he needs; a disaffection for money arising from the fact that there is but little which can be bought with it and from the conviction that under present conditions it is better to own commodities than to possess money. (Reports from MUNICH banks indicate that farmers are paying off mortgages at an unusually fast rate.)

Two million additional Germans from the eastern areas will further strain the food supply. The re-establishment of farm records (Hofkarten), sales certificates (Schlusschein) and farm inspections may help food collections somewhat, but their effectiveness now may be less than prior to occupation. A stricter military control over food, though contrary to current policy, may be necessary over the next several months. The alternative will be larger importations to offset incomplete collections and maldistribution.

Preliminary Crop Estimates

Revised estimates of crop production for 1945, now being made for the U. S. Zone by the German Land Statistical offices, show that both the area of land tilled and the yield are less than in 1944 and lower than the average for the period 1939 through 1944. The decrease in arable land in part can be attributed to military operations which kept the peasants out of the fields and entailed driving across sown fields, and the use of land for military purposes. Causes such as lack of farm labor, scarcity of draft animals, fuel, fertilizer and seed contributed to a decrease in production. In addition, the psychological stimulus towards production in war time has given way to a lassitude natural in a defeated people. The September crop estimate for 1945 is as follows:

1945 Crop Estimates for U. S. Zone as of September 1945 (Not including BREMEN Sub-District)

Area Planted
(in thousands of hectares)

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Potat. oes	Sugar Beets
1939-1944						
Average	560	504	435	520	470	31.2
1943 Actual	540	522	368	488	445	31.0
1944 Actual	543	470	358	477	448	29.5
1945 Estimated	516	473	333	476	416	16.6

Yield (Double Zentner Per Hectare)

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Potat. oes	Sugar Beets
1939-1944	19.3	17.4	19.3	18.6	165.0	317.9
1943 Actual	21.3	19.3	20.1	19.4	143.5	290.0
1944 Actual	18.4	16.3	17.4	17.1	153.0	276.6
1945 Estimated	18.1	15.2	16.3	15.5	154.4	281.3

Production (in thousands of metric tons)

1939-1944						
Average	1081	878	840	967	7756	992
1943 Actual	1159	1005	739	946	6386	896
1944 Actual	1000	764	624	818	6856	816
1945 Estimated	934	718	542	739	6421	467
Percentage of 1939-1944 Average	86.4	81.8	64.5	76.4	82.8	47.1
Percentage of 1944 Actual	93.4	94.0	86.9	90.3	93.7	57.2

Potato Production and Distribution

The potato harvest is now 60—70 per cent completed. Consumers are being urged to secure their authorized winter allowance of potatoes in order to facilitate distribution and storage, and thus minimize the movement of potatoes during freezing weather. Efforts are being made to provide adequate storage in cities through the conversion of air-raid shelters. It is estimated that 75 per cent of the potato shipments will be completed prior to 15 December.

The table below shows the estimated production for 1945/46 in metric tons:

For non-self suppliers	2,586,000
For self-suppliers	1,242,000
For seed	1,131,000
For industrial purposes	60,000
Shrinkage, and culls used for livestock feed	1,402,000
Total	6,421,000

Distribution of Fertilizer

The necessity of importing food emphasizes the importance of adequate distribution of fertilizer in order to save the estimated increased yield of 30 per cent to 45 per cent made possible in key crops such as wheat, rye, potatoes and sugar beets. Since 1938 the use of fertilizer declined because of the manufacture of munitions and the lack of transportation, to the extent shown below:

Fertilizer	% 1945 use of 1938
Nitrogen	6.5
Phosphorus	0.5
Potash	25.0

In September 10,000 tons of potash fertilizer were shipped from the potash mines near HERSFELD to the area north of FRANKFURT. Currently approximately 80 cars are being moved each day without interfering with priority shipments. Phosphate rock is needed from North Africa. Only one nitrogen producing factory is reported in operation in the U. S. Zone.

Production of Food from High-Protein Yeast

The Kosthein plant at MAINZ, producer of high protein yeast food, is now in operation and is producing about 200 tons of dried yeast per month. A larger plant is expected to open in the MANNHEIM area in January. Total production in the U. S. Zone is estimated to be about 1200 tons per month. Relatively little high protein yeast food has been produced because the pulp mills that produce the sulphite liquor as a by-product have not been operating.

Fish

The fish catch for the coming year in the North Sea is estimated to be about 100,000 tons, which will be reduced considerably through processing shrinkage. First shipments go to the U. S. Sector of BERLIN and the remainder is being made available for distribution throughout the other portions of the U. S. Zone. The major problem to date has been lack of coal for processing.

Wine for U. S. Military Personnel

Sales of wine and liquor have been halted so that an inventory can be made with the intent of supplying U. S. military personnel with two liters of wine per month. Requirements through October 1945 will absorb an estimated 72 per cent of the stocks reported on hand in mid-August 1945, or approximately 40 per cent of the average annual production in the U. S. Zone.

Transportation

Sale of Captured Vehicles: Captured enemy material may now be sold to German civilians where it will help production and distribution. Material surplus to U. S. Army and Military Government requirements includes office supplies and radios as well as:

- Motor vehicles and parts
- Tires
- Fuel and lubricants
- Tractors
- Horses
- Highway maintenance material
- Shop equipment

Prices will be based on recent schedules, and sales will be handled by German regional economic offices. Funds derived from sales will be placed in blocked Reichsbank accounts to the credit of Military Government.

Road Transport: A detailed operational plan for the use and rental to German civilians of U. S. military vehicles is being developed.

It has been recommended to transportation officers in the field that highway check points be established with German civil police to as-

certain if motor vehicle road movements are authorized, and that essential commodities are being transported.

Vehicle Maintenance: A standard list of motor vehicle tools and equipment required for automotive maintenance shops is being prepared in order to establish a standard of equipment for a civilian vehicle maintenance shop.

Intra-District Transfer of Vehicles: Excess civilian vehicles in the Eastern Military District will be reallocated to fill extreme shortages existing within the Western Military District. During October it is contemplated that some 3,000 motor vehicles, serviceable and unserviceable, will be transferred to the Western Military District for civilian use.

Empty Cars Returning to the RUHR: Some trains bringing coal from the RUHR are reported returning empty. Due to the fact that the cars are open, only certain types of return loads can qualify. Consultations with the British are under way to determine items that they need which are suitable to transport in this manner, such as gravel or timber.

Supply Control

Berlin: Emergency requirements of clothing for displaced persons in the U. S. Sector, Berlin, were allocated and shipment as has been directed.

In accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement, medical supplies will be obtained from civilian trade channels in the various Zones of Occupation.

Western Military District: 185,000 comforters have been directed to be shipped to meet emergency requirements for displaced persons in the Seventh Army area.

Austria: A request for 251,000 flour sacks was disapproved because of the critically short supply in the Theater. It was pointed out that 609,000 sacks of bagged wheat have been shipped to AUSTRIA and these sacks should be used in the milling program.

Allied Forces Headquarters has reported that 6,520 net long tons of surplus food supplies are available from their stocks. These supplies are:

(Net Long Tons)	
Sugar	4,634
Vegetables	416
Canned butter	248
Biscuits, whole wheat	317
Oats	455
Barley	450

Total 6,520

U. S. Forces AUSTRIA were requested to call these supplies forward and apply the quantities against requirements for the first quarter of 1946.

Imported Wheat and Flour

An analysis of wheat imported for GERMANY as of 1 October for the U. S. Forces, European Theater account follows:

(This analysis does not include available flour.)

(Net Long Tons)

Total Wheat Arrivals

1 June — 30 September 1945

ANTWERP	208,522
ANTWERP — Seed Wheat	3,817
BREMEN Sub-District	59,077

Total Arrivals 271,416

Shipment 1 June — 30 September 1945

AUSTRIA	
U. S. Zone	45,235
Fr Zone	16,293
LUXEMBOURG (Note A)	1,528
French Zone for SAARLAND	11,987
BELGIUM (Damaged Wheat)	442
Eastern Military District	25,906
Western Military District	65,287

Total Shipment 166,678

Losses in Shipment 5

Transferred to Belgian mills for British Army of the Rhine (Note B) 49,212

Stocks on Hand (other than in Districts)

ANTWERP	7,481
ROTTERDAM	38,963 (Note C)
BREMEN Sub-District	9,077

Total on Hand 55,521

Total Disposition and on Hand 271,416

Note A: This wheat was shipped to LUXEMBOURG in lieu of flour.

Note B: At the time the allocations were made by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, part of the RUHR was occupied by the U. S. Armies. The June requirements for the U. S. Army were set at 50,000 tons for the RUHR as a U. S. responsibility. The change of zone areas accounts for the transfer of flour milled in BELGIUM to the British Army of the Rhine.

Note C: By agreement between Theater Service Forces and British Army of the Rhine, a transfer of 50,000 tons at ROTTERDAM from the British Army of the Rhine to Theater Service Forces was made in exchange for 50,000 tons in the BREMEN Sub-District to the British Army of the Rhine. Theater Service Forces received 11,037 tons at ANTWERP in September, thus leaving a balance in storage at ROTTERDAM of 38,963 tons.

In addition to the arrivals through 30 September, 8,250 tons of wheat have been called forward from the United States for October arrival and 78,261 tons of wheat/flour are being called forward from the United States in order to provide a reserve on the continent on 31 December 1945 of 275,000 tons for the U. S./ French Zones. This reserve will either be in wheat or flour equivalent.

Physical inventories of wheat and flour imported stocks are being taken in Military Districts and a complete statement of wheat and flour availabilities will be determined.

Industry

In an effort to overcome some of the difficulties caused by rapid organization a meeting of Regional Military Government Officers and German Regional Economics and Industrial Officials was held in HÖCHST on 10, 11, and 12 October to discuss economical control and statistical reporting requirements and procedures.

Committees on Food and Agriculture, Industrial Production and Statistics, Labor and Social Insurance, Distribution Trade and Allocation, Price Control and Public Utilities were organized. Approximately 50 civilian agency representatives and 30 Military Government Officers from Land detachments attended.

The general and group meeting emphasized the fact that failure to move rapidly toward the reactivation of German agencies has placed the burden of production control in a foreign country, without communication and transportation, on the shoulders of Army personnel neither equipped nor trained for that purpose, while denying the German personnel the means of carrying the burdens.

The opinion was expressed that denial of freedom of movement to approved German personnel, coupled with the sudden impact of the new denazification program, has rendered the available German personnel unable to assume immediately the burdens of production activities and industrial statistical reporting.

That Military Government detachments will have to continue to carry the burden of production control and statistical reporting, was the feeling of those present at the meetings. From four to twelve weeks are considered necessary to place in action the necessary German agencies for control and reports of industrial operations.

Meanwhile, the continued decline in industrial activity in even the necessary production fields will be evident until the effects of the denazification program are overcome.

Reactivation of German Advisory Committees in all branches of industry, however, is assisting overburdened Military Government offices in handling the increasing details of requirements for information made necessary by requests from the Office of Military Government (U.S.), for advanced reparations data.

During the past week it became evident that the several directive authorities established in the past for reactivation of industrial plants have developed inaccurate data on the number

of industrial plants authorized to resume production. Plants have been opened by Military Government Detachments under directives originally issued by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, by authority of officers of occupation forces and by representatives of the several Supply Services for military requirements. Not all of the plants so activated have been properly reported with the result that monthly production reports have been distorted.

To remedy this situation, a directive to Air Force and Army Commanders is being prepared to require a report of all plants occupied for other than authorized production purposes or which are being operated for production of items not authorized by approved requirements schedules.

The information thus obtained will permit Military Government Officers to close all such plants not required to fill necessary military requirements so they may be given proper consideration in connection with reparations studies.

Reports show the following number of plants authorized to resume production through 13 October, with indicated increase over the week ending 6 October:

	6 Oct	12 Oct	Increase
Electrical	88	95	13%
1) Petroleum	8	8	—
2) Chemical	264	266	1%
3) Building Materials & Construction	867	867	—
4) Solid Fuels and Mining	22	22	—
Machinery and Equipment	167	167	—
Metal Industry	61	61	—
5) Consumer Goods	451	497	10.5%
Total	1,928	1,983	2.9%

- 1) Includes 2 oil refineries.
- 2) Includes 70 plants — soap and cleaning agents;
54 plants — lacquer, paints, varnishes, oil and glues.
- 3) Includes 765 saw mills.
- 4) Includes 13 Coal mines.
- 5) Includes 65 plants — leather, soles, uppers and leather goods;
82 plants — clothing, trousers, raincoats, shirts, hats, coats and dresses;
65 plants — household wares, furniture and utensils.

Coal and Non-Metallic Mining

Coal

Net pithead production of brown coal in the U. S. Zone for the week ending 15 September was 48,188 metric tons. Of this, 26,951 tons were used for energy distribution, and 15,496 tons were shipped to briquette plants, and 5,769 tons and 5,651 tons were made available for distribution. Net pithead production of stein and pech kohle combined, for the same period, was 35,987 metric tons of which 13,224 tons were used for energy distribution, and 19,664 tons remained available for distribution.

The monthly coal production estimate for December includes the following net available tonnages:

Stein and Pech-Kohle	— 90,740 metric tons
Braunkohle	— 27,000 „
Briquettes	— 22,230 „

A request for 1,000 coal miners has been initiated through the Manpower Section Economics Branch, this headquarters, for mines in the Western Military District. This request is being urgently emphasized in anticipation of a seasonal increase in demand for electric power generation due to a corresponding seasonal decrease in hydro-electric power available.

Salt

Salt production in the U. S. Zone is now in excess of requirements. Military Districts therefore were directed to permit the operation of normal civilian channels of supply, procurement, and distribution of this commodity. Consumers in the BREMEN Sub-District have been authorized by the British authorities to purchase up to 4,700 tons of salt per month from the British Zone.

Chemicals

Fertilizers

Industry Branch, Office of Military Government, BAVARIA, is taking action to divert coal from less essential industries in order to initiate cyanamid fertilizer production in the TRÖSTBERG area.

Pharmaceuticals

Industry Branch, Office of Military Government, (Western District), was requested by this headquarters to concur in the release of 50,000 units of insulin needed in the French Zone.

An urgent request for 50 kilograms of cochinin or quinidine from the United Kingdom was approved. Release of any further stocks of quinidine was not recommended until survey of stocks was completed in the U. S. Zone.

Paint

Requirements for 21,000 liters of asphalt base paint will be filled as follows: 3,000 liters at once for use on railroad equipment, and the balance at later dates to meet requirements. The requirement for 6,000 liters of grey paint

for the same end use will be met by delivery of 1,000 liters at once, and the balance as needed.

Rubber

Dunlop Rubber Company in HANAU stated that they can use Buna Crumbs in the making of tires for the U. S. Army. The British have agreed to furnish the 1,950 tons of Buna rubber during the next six months.

Coal Tar Products

It is believed that if Military requirements were reduced the civilian needs could be met. At present the Engineer Corps has allocated all production, one-third for roads and two-thirds for roofing tar.

Inorganic Chemicals

This headquarters concurred in the request by I. G. Farben, Behringwerke, MARBURG, that they be allowed to purchase laboratory glassware from captured enemy medical supplies held by Western Military District.

Request was sent to Western Military District to allocate coal to process waste acid at Fabrik HESS. LICHTENAU.

Machinery and Equipments

Agricultural and Food Processing Machinery

There was no change in the agricultural implements plant situation during the past week. Sixty nine (44 per cent) of the 157 plants are in operation at the present time.

The total number of food-processing machinery plants increased from 64 to 98. Of these 37 (38 per cent) are in operation. Most of these are producing only spare parts and replacement items, as no requirements for complete machines has been submitted.

There are 31 plants in the U. S. Zone engaged in production of refrigeration machinery. Of these, ten (32 per cent) are in actual operation. Although Industry Branch, this headquarters, has not received any request for this equipment, German industrialists believe that there will shortly be a widespread demand because of the small replacement production permitted during the war.

Allocation of Farm Machinery: Allocations of farm machinery were made from GREAT HESSE approximately as follows:

Product	Quantity	Eastern Western	
		Military District	Military District
Horse-drawn plows	1,200	800	400
Plow shares	14,900	9,934	4,966
Fertilizer spreaders	900	450	450

Machine Tools and Industrial Equipment

The German ordnance establishments have been included within the scope of responsibility

of the Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone). Generally this field includes those items of war products coming within the procurement responsibility of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, and includes such items as aircraft, radio, radar and motor vehicles. Efforts are being made to compile a list of these German ordnance establishments in the U. S. Zone.

The firm of Indexe Werke (Hahn and Tessky), ESSLINGEN (near STUTTGART), has been recommended for reparations.

Optical and Precision Instruments

There are no optical glass manufacturing facilities in the U. S. Zone in AUSTRIA. The entire supply came from Schott and Genossen, JENA, and consequently parallels the situation in the U. S. Zone of Germany. It is being recommended that independent facilities for optical glass be encouraged and supported in AUSTRIA.

A directive was issued permitting partial opening of the optical glass plant at ZWIESEL in order to take care of requirements for medical optics, spectacles and items being manufactured for the Army Exchange Service.

A lack of adequate medical apparatus manufacturing facilities in the U. S. Zone led to an inquiry into their availability in the other zones. It was determined that there would be no surplus in the British Zone for some time. The situation in the French Zone is still under study.

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Consumer Goods

Paper and Paper Products

Reports are still being received from the field that pulpwood is being stolen in large quantities, presumably by civilians for firewood. This has again been brought to the attention of the Forestry and Timber Section, this headquarters, which has taken steps through proper channels to have this stopped. Operation of the two pulp mills which supply the major portion of the U.S. Zone requirements has now reached the critical stage, based on this factor alone.

Disposition of the pulp on barges in the MAIN River within the Eastern Military Districts is being worked out with Third Army authorities.

Ceramics

Preliminary steps have been taken to form trade associations for GREAT HESSE and North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN.

Gold in the amount of 2.25 kilograms has been released by the Reichsbank to the firm of Degussa, FRANKFURT, for the production of Malergold to be used by Rosenthal Porzellan Fabrik.

Handicrafts

Requirements of this industry group for the period 1 October 1945 to 30 September 1946 are being prepared by Länder and have already been furnished by North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN.

Footwear and Leather

Investigation is being made of reports that leather which is suitable for footwear is being used in luxury items.

It has been ascertained that the production of 900 tons of sole material (U. S. Zone capacity), which is sufficient for 2,500,000 pairs of half-soles, or a proportionate number of full soles, will need 200 tons of raw 'Buna'. 1950 tons of Buna will be available during the next months from the British Zone, but it is

not known as yet whether the full amount needed will be allotted.

Textiles

Discussions with the British are proceeding regarding the furnishing by the British of fiber for belting for coal mines and for tires.

The importing of needed quantities of Italian hemp is being investigated.

Light Metals

The Industry Officer, Office of Military Government, Western District, has advised this headquarters that all supplies of pig iron and foundry coke have been exhausted, and in order to complete the food can, tool and stove programs, more supplies must be made available. Steps have been taken to secure supplies of coke and pig iron.

Steps are being taken to secure wire from the British Zone to complete the nail program (needed for housing) in the Eastern Military District.

Metals

Last quarter requirements for iron and steel products in the U.S. Zone were revised downward from 25,745 tons iron castings to 2430 tons, and 172,765 tons rolled and cast steel to 20,535 tons by the Metals Section, Office of Military Government, for Germany (U. S.).

Return to SAAR of approximately 150 cars of foundry equipment, removed by Germans, was authorized.

Pol

Total tonnage of products from indigenous crude fell slightly as refineries shut down for necessary maintenance and renovation. Repairs effected are now in the final stages of completion.

POL Allocations: Because of a breakdown in certain refining equipment in the **Misburg** refinery, additional allocations from military stocks have been made for October allocation as follows:

Gasoline	1,221
Diesel Fuel	1,685

Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

An investigation is being made to obtain the documents concerned with Hitler's proposed museum at LINZ. These documents are now in the Russian Zone and are needed for the Art Document Center at MUNICH.

The Office of Military Government for BAVARIA and for the Western Military District were directed to restitute looted cultural objects directly to Western Allied nations without further reference to, or approval of, the Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone).

The Office of Military Government for

BAVARIA was directed to effect the immediate evacuation and restitution, direct to FRANCE, of crated works of art from Schloss Neuschwanstein near FÜSSEN (a depot of the nazi looting organization, the Einsatzstab Rosenberg).

Valuable and historical banners, trophies, etc., taken from the Army Museum at FRANKE, were discovered in the Benedictine Abbey at BANZ, BAVARIA, last June. Arrangements have now been completed to return this greatly treasured material to the Czechoslovak Government.



Displaced Persons

Summary of Current Situation

Requiring Repatriation from U.S./ British/French Zones (Germany)	1,032,000
Probably Non-repatriable	310,000
Repatriated	5,276,000
TOTAL	6,618,000

Current Situation by Nationality

Nationals whom UNRRA is authorized to assist:

	Requiring Repatriation from BR/FR/US Zones, Germany	Probably Non- repatriable	Repatriated to 7 Oct.
French	2,000		1,518,000
Netherlanders	3,000		274,000
Belgian & Luxem- bourg	1,000		301,000
Danish	—	Est.	5,000
Norwegian	—	Est.	6,000
Russian (Disputed citizenship)	—	35,000	2,034,000
Polish	817,000		94,000
Czech	—	4,000	Est. 135,000
Jugoslav	—	28,000	Est. 204,000
Greek	1,000		13,000
Italian	10,000 (1)		589,000
Undetermined	96,000 (2)		24,000
TOTAL	930,000	67,000	5,197,000

- (1) Council Resolution 37 permits Italian nationals to receive UNRRA aid.
- (2) This figure includes 3 categories (a) those who have been classed as stateless, although the exact number is as yet unknown, (b) disputed or undetermined citizenship, (c) miscellaneous nationals.

Nationals whom UNRRA is not authorized to assist:

	Requiring Repatriation from BR/FR/US Zones, Germany	Probably Non- repatriable	Repatriated to 7 Oct.
Hungarians	92,000	—	20,000
Rumanian	10,000	—	5,000
Bulgarian	—	—	2,000
Germans (U. S. Zone, Czechoslovakia)	—	105,000	51,000
TOTAL	102,000	105,000	78,000
Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians:			
Estonian	—	22,000	—
Latvian	—	69,000	1,000
Lithuanian	—	47,000	—
TOTAL	—	138,000	1,000

Repatriation figures for French, Netherlands, Belgians, Luxembourg, Czechs, Yugoslavs, Greeks and Italians are obtained from official sources of governments concerned and include repatriates from areas other than Allied zones of Germany.

Included in the French figure of 1,512,000 are 153,450 repatriated by air. Ten per cent allowance for self-repatriation is included.

Total of 288,075 Belgians were repatriated with sources of repatriation as follows: 254,174 from Germany, 13,370 from France, 14,398 from United Kingdom, 1,479 Swiss and 4,654 from Russia. 17,865 were returned by air.

British Zone authorities report 380,070 Western Europeans received from the Soviet Zone as of 7 October 1945. American Zone authorities report the reception of 337,522 persons, including 231,380 Western Europeans, 93,575 Italians, 1,898 Czechs, 5,428 Yugoslavs, 88 Balts, 1,455 Poles, 145 Rumanians, 3 Greeks, 71 Hungarians and 479 others from the Soviet Zone as of 7 October 1945.

As of 8 October 357 UNRRA teams, numbering approximately 4,663 had been deployed to the field with 2,701 in the American zone, 1,669 in the British zone, 154 in the French zone and 139 in the Austrian area. 476 were awaiting assignment at HAAREN, while a total of 63 were assigned to areas other than Allied occupied territory. Voluntary teams numbered 20.

The deployment of Allied Liaison Officers as of 10 October 1945: U. S. Zone 145 (Eastern District 49, Western District 83, Austria Sector 9 — Berlin District, U. S. Sector 4). Nationality breakdown for U. S. Zones is as follows — 11 Belgians, 9 Czechoslovaks, 15 Netherlands, 25 French, 1 Greek, 3 Italians, 1 Luxembourger, 1 Norwegian, 1 Danish, 44 Polish, 26 Russians, and 8 Yugoslavian. The British zone had deployed in its area 225 Liaison Officers and the French Zone deployed 23 Liaison Officers.

As of October 7, approximately 1,535,000 Displaced Persons had been moved out of the British zone; 2,564,000 had been moved out of the U. S. Zone; and 317,000 out of the French Zone. The remaining 864,000 were selfrepatriates (persons reported as repatriated by their government over and above those known to have been returned by military authorities) and persons repatriated from areas outside the U. S., British and French Zones of Germany.

UNRRA in Western Military District, employed approximately 6,063 civilians other than Germans as of 29 September with approximately 5,600 being Poles. In Eastern Military District UNRRA employed approximately 9,835 other than Germans as of the same date with 7,196 being Poles. The U. S. Zone also employed 6,407 Italian co-operators.

Communicable Disease Rates for United States Zone of Germany Expressed as Cases per 10,000 Persons Annually

1945	Week Ending	Typhus Fever louse borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung and larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Polomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps
8 June		3.95	—	—	—	—	—	15.20	7.56	12.03	.81	2.25	.30	.21	8.91	2.38	2.30	2.04	1.70	.8	—	—	14.68	—	—	.34	.68	.89	.13
15 June		5.45	—	—	—	—	—	16.17	8.86	8.58	.87	1.86	.20	.12	5.58	2.53	3.16	.87	6.37	1.74	—	.80	9.61	—	.15	.20	2.41	1.34	.04
22 June		5.84	—	—	—	—	—	19.20	8.42	13.70	.87	2.28	.15	.34	10.17	3.15	4.14	1.75	7.09	.49	—	.15	16.81	—	.04	.53	3.07	.49	—
29 June		1.93	—	—	—	—	—	16.88	8.57	8.76	.83	1.06	.08	.04	9.86	1.82	1.78	.99	4.97	.38	—	.34	12.22	—	—	.04	.68	1.25	—
6 July		.72	—	—	—	—	—	20.29	7.21	13.98	.65	1.08	.14	.25	15.74	3.19	3.48	1.15	19.32	—	—	.79	32.37	—	.04	.86	.75	.65	.07
13 July		1.68	—	—	—	—	—	19.86	7.71	12.15	.29	1.18	.18	.25	18.78	5.88	3.91	.82	13.55	.79	—	.04	33.88	—	.07	.79	1.45	.72	—
20 July		.79	—	—	—	—	—	27.38	10.62	14.37	.61	4.37	.23	.55	20.14	5.33	8.74	1.30	19.56	.10	—	.07	22.63	—	—	.79	1.30	.48	—
27 July		.55	—	—	—	—	—	28.33	9.42	14.88	1.23	1.09	.34	.27	14.66	2.66	6.83	1.13	17.27	.17	—	.23	24.03	—	.07	.72	.65	.17	—
3 Aug.		.30	—	—	—	—	—	30.93	11.81	15.22	1.30	3.21	.27	.55	28.29	6.59	11.08	1.84	17.03	.44	—	.41	19.22	—	.20	.58	1.53	.85	.07
10 Aug.		.27	—	—	—	—	—	31.30	12.15	24.24	1.19	4.13	.24	.34	31.23	8.47	11.26	2.53	13.86	.07	.03	.51	22.51	—	.10	.72	1.95	.17	—
17 Aug.		.29	—	—	—	—	—	35.93	11.38	14.55	.55	3.08	.34	.67	39.85	9.87	13.03	2.87	12.73	—	.04	2.02	16.63	—	.13	.88	1.26	.97	.17
24 Aug.		.20	—	—	—	—	—	36.42	11.30	16.32	.99	3.07	.31	.31	41.64	9.86	12.63	2.63	8.88	.03	—	.75	22.73	—	.07	.85	1.60	.96	—
31 Aug.		.39	—	—	—	—	—	41.56	9.62	21.70	2.07	3.75	.12	.47	45.04	14.27	17.83	3.01	7.54	.12	—	.44	14.79	—	.08	.59	3.17	1.17	—
7 Sept.		.03	—	—	—	—	—	44.06	11.30	27.13	2.73	2.31	.11	.51	39.69	6.96	16.11	1.72	7.62	.11	—	.98	29.36	—	—	.77	2.97	.27	.07
14 Sept.		.03	—	—	—	—	—	41.09	11.33	17.21	.77	3.55	.29	.49	37.70	9.77	18.03	2.82	6.42	—	—	.27	22.45	—	.05	.57	1.68	.20	—
21 Sept.		.19	—	—	—	—	—	41.10	8.90	25.08	2.10	1.52	.39	.19	33.48	8.20	16.45	2.45	5.52	.19	—	.27	21.31	—	.07	.27	1.17	.27	.04
AVE. for June, July and Aug.		—	—	—	—	—	—	26.41	9.62	15.26	.96	2.59	.23	.35	23.69	6.20	7.68	1.78	12.27	.35	—	.44	23.60	—	.07	.61	1.64	.77	—

APPENDIX "A"

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WEEKLY FIELD REPORT

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Military Government

WEEKLY FIELD REPORT



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
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UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

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General

On 17 October at STUTTGART, the newly-appointed Minister Presidents for the three States in the U. S. Zone held their first conference. They were directed to prepare a plan for reception into the Zone of 2,000,000 Germans from Eastern Europe. Execution of this plan will be supervised by Military Government at all German administrative levels. A German Secretariat for the three States is to be set up this month, having a small American counterpart.

Political: The Minister President for GREAT HESSE was inaugurated in a semi-public ceremony held at WIESBADEN on 16 October. Election Codes have been completed for the three States, which will be forwarded to this headquarters prior to dispatch to the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.).

Denazification: Each day between 15 September and 13 October more than 1,000 nazis were removed from public office and private enterprises, or denied employment therein, in the U. S. Zone. On 15 September incomplete reports showed that 14,373 were still employed. Special Branch operations up to that date resulted in the ousting of 71,832. By 13 October this figure (which does not include NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN) had risen to 100,872, with only 5,304 being retained, of whom 2,230 were in the mandatory-removal category. Reports on 84 per cent of the 238 Military Government detachments in the U. S. Zone showed that during the four-week period 15 September — 13 October 135,000 Fragebogen were processed, compared with 195,000 for the period May — 15 September. By 13 October a total of 493,000 Fragebogen had been submitted to Special Branch, 328,784 of which had been processed, as indicated above.

Public Health: To meet the serious hazard of gonorrhea, the War Department has approved a request for penicillin, which the Germans cannot supply for six months, to be administered to infections Germans under strict Military Government supervision. A marked decrease should result. Respiratory diseases are increasing, with some rates for the week ending 28 September the highest yet reported. Reported case rates of pulmonary tuberculosis, now three times those in the United States, are a cumulative index of many months of infection. Insufficient hospital capacity for isolation of pulmonary tuberculosis prevents proper handling. Sufficient toxoid is being produced by the Germans for immunization against diphtheria; anti-toxin is likewise available. No sudden drop in the case rate may be expected. Food intake continues below minimum health requirements. Average weights are now from five to twenty pounds below normal standards. Since there are no

longer any caloric reserves, the rate of weight loss on the part of undernourished individuals will geometrically increase until provisions to provide adequate food are made. Enteric (typhoid and dysentery) diseases are on the decline, a result of season and improved sanitation measures.

Displaced Persons: As of 10 October, there were 526,596 displaced persons in the U. S. Zone, and an additional 105,000 Germans in the Third Army Sector of CZECHOSLOVAKIA, virtually all of whom are residents of the Russian Zone. Total repatriations from the U. S. Zone up to 7 October were 2,564,000. All French, Belgians, Luxembourgers, Netherlanders, Danes, Norwegians, Russians, Czechs, and Jugoslavs are now considered repatriated. 292,000 of the 526,596 remaining in the Zone are classified as non-repatriable or "undetermined", the non-repatriables being some 30,000 Russians and all remaining Balts, Czechs, and Jugoslavs. Poles (255,000) and Hungarians (83,000) are being moved respectively at the rate of three and one trains daily. A directive has been issued calling for a 2500 caloric rations for persecutees in camps. Those not in camps are to receive a ration card in the next higher category than they would nominally be entitled to under the German rationing system. Mail service is being established between the United States and displaced persons installations in the Zone.

Education and Religion: Permission has been given for the opening of the following education institutions: secondary schools in the BREMEN Sub-District (upon completion of vetting); all agricultural secondary schools in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL; the Institute for the Economic Control of German Finished Products at NÜRNBERG; boys religious seminaries, at WÜRZBURG and BAMBERG; and the theological school at ERLANGEN University. A flexible quota for the admission of displaced persons into medical schools has been set at four per cent of total enrollment. The three-day Evangelical Church Conference in STUTTGART opened 18 October. Leading Protestant churchmen from several Allied and neutral countries were to be present to discuss the reconstruction of the Evangelical Church.

Restitution of Fine Art: In token restitutions during September, 71 paintings were returned to PARIS. Thirty-two railroad cars containing other works of art are now being assembled at FÜSSEN. Additional carloads are being made up at MUNICH.

Economics: Bidden rail movements for November exceeded line capacity by 27,000 tons. A revision of all bids is necessary.

Legal: To expedite the reopening of the

remainder of the German ordinary courts, and to assist in the establishment in each region of a workable system in accordance with the principles of the "Plan for the Administration of Justice — U. S. Zone", issued by this headquarters on 5 October, specialist officers are being placed in key Military Government detachments. Two of the most pressing tasks of these officers will be consideration of the political reliability of candidates proposed by

the newly-appointed Ministers of Justice for the top judicial and prosecuting positions, and the working out of more detailed procedures for supervision by Military Government of the work of the German courts.

Public Safety: Arrangements have been completed by this headquarters for the procurement of 20,000 38-calibre revolvers and ammunition for use by German civil police.

Legal

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURTS

Eastern Military District

During the week ending 4 October, the Land detachment reviewed 125 Summary, twelve Intermediate, and three General Court cases.

Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN: Seven Intermediate Court cases were tried during the week, all violations of the provisions of Ordinance No. 1, which prohibits possession or control of firearms, ammunition and explosives, and the unauthorized control, possession, or disposition of property belonging to the Allied Forces. Only one case was found not guilty; the defendant was accused of violating Article 3 of the Ordinance, which has to do with conspiracy. The others were given sentences ranging from six months' to five years' imprisonment, with a RM 11,000 fine imposed in one instance.

Of 51 cases reviewed by the Regierungsbezirk detachment, 45 sentences were upheld, four of the accused were released, one charge was quashed and in the remaining case a fine was set aside and imprisonment reduced from one year to six months. Pressing business has necessitated the opening of three more Intermediate Courts.

Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN - OBER-PFALZ: During the last week of September, 194 Summary Court cases were tried. Of these, 133 were curfew violations. All but eight were found guilty and given fines ranging from RM 50 to RM 500. Traffic offenses were second in number; of 39, 30 were found guilty, and fined from RM 25 to RM 200.

For the week ending 5 October, 27 Summary Court cases were tried at STRAUBING. Fourteen of these were women curfew violators, some of whom were accompanied by officers and soldiers. Some of the officers had attempted to give verbal permission to the women involved to violate the curfew

restriction. The Court held the violators guilty notwithstanding.

Western Military District

GREAT HESSE: During the week ending 9 October, 98 Summary Court cases were tried in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL, resulting in 79 convictions. Forty-three of the convicted were curfew violators and were given fines from RM 25 to RM 100, plus an average sentence of one day in jail. In one instance the accused was charged with "smuggling people", and the case was referred to a higher court.

In Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN, during the week ending 4 October, a case was tried at USINGEN involving a trade of ten bottles of wine for ten gallons of gasoline. The accused was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and fined RM 2,000. An accomplice, found to possess twenty gallons of gasoline and five gallons of oil, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. His car was confiscated, and his business taken under control. In HOFHEIM an accused was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for circulating without a permit during curfew hours, resisting arrest, and making false statements. For theft of U. S. property the same court handed down a conviction of a year's imprisonment at hard labor. At BIEDENKOPF, 23 violators of minor Military Government restrictions were found guilty and fined an average of RM 250. In one instance a violator of the German price-control measures was fined RM 1,000.

NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN: A Summary Court at STUTTGART tried 215 cases during the week ending 9 October, resulting in 181 convictions; five sentences were suspended. Twenty-one of the balance were found not guilty, and the remainder were dismissed. The average term of imprisonment imposed was 80 days, and the average fine was RM 360.

In Landesbezirk NORTH BADEN, 44 Summary Court cases were tried resulting in 34

convictions. An Intermediate Court tried eight cases. In the six convictions resulting, the average sentence imposed was 1277 days and the average fine RM 1833.

BREMEN Sub-District: During the week ending 8 October, Summary Courts disposed of 148 cases, 50 of which were curfew violations which drew sentences ranging from RM 50 fines to 30 days' imprisonment. Forty-four of the accused were Germans and six were Poles.

An Intermediate Court tried four Germans charged with unlawful possession of firearms. One case was dismissed; another accused committed suicide while in prison; the third was found guilty and fine RM 10,000 or three years' imprisonment, and the fourth was sentenced to five years.

Another Intermediate Court case involved two Germans who stole a jeep. One of the accused was acquitted after he had proved that he did not know the vehicle was stolen. The other was found guilty; sentence was reserved by the court until a later date.

Two persons were tried in WESERMÜNDE for black-market operations. Sentences were thirty days' each. A curfew violator was sentenced to five days' imprisonment.

The Military Government detachment reviewed 241 cases in the course of the week. Thirty-three case records were returned to the courts concerned for correction. Review was recommended in three cases. Nine petitions for clemency were considered; all were denied but one, in which a sentence was reduced from six to four months.

U. S. Sector, BERLIN: Summary Court cases continue to be handled promptly. Curfew violations are now being handled by the Amtsgericht, a procedure recently authorized by the Kommandatura. This step was taken to give Summary Courts more time to devote to prompt disposition of other types of offenses. A recent case involving unauthorized publication of a map of GERMANY was tried in a Military Government Court. The accused was sentenced to five years.

GERMAN COURTS

Eastern Military District

Pending formation of the Land Ministry of Justice, the organization of German courts is continuing on a local basis. Seventy-seven Amtsgerichte are now operating, a substantial increase over the last report received.

Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN: In Landkreis TRAUNSTEIN, the Amtsgerichte have been instructed to make such changes in the Handelsregister (Commercial Register) as are necessary to reflect the changes in the

management of businesses as decided by the Property Control Officer.

Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN UND OBERPFALZ: During the last week in September the Amtsgericht at REGENSBURG tried seventeen cases. Nine of the accused were found guilty and sentences were imposed ranging from three weeks to three months. Ten other criminal matters were handled. Eighty-three are awaiting trial. Twenty-one civil matters and 56 non-contentious matters were handled.

Western Military District

GREAT HESSE: The local court for Landkreis MARBURG (Regierungsbezirk KASSEL) will be headed by a former professor at the University. The Oberstaatsanwalt has also been appointed; his court was scheduled to open for business in mid-October. The Landgericht at KASSEL will be opened as soon as the building in which it is to be housed has been completely repaired. A heavy docket is anticipated. The Amtsgericht at MELSUNGEN was formally opened 7 October.

During the week ending 6 October the Amtsgericht from Landkreis ERBACH (Regierungsbezirk HESSEN) was primarily concerned with inheritance investigations, appointment of guardians, and publications of wills. A few cases involving purchase of land were also brought before the court.

All the courts of Landkreis BERGSTRASSE are now functioning. Acute shortages of qualified personnel are attributable to the fact that many prisoners of war have not yet returned to the Kreis.

In Landkreis OFFENBACH, during the week ending 6 October, fourteen criminal cases were tried, 34 civil cases were disposed of and sixteen were investigated. The latter have not yet been brought to trial because of lack of evidence.

BREMEN Sub-District: Eighty-three lawyers and notaries have submitted new Fragebogen. As a result, fifteen of these have been dismissed from practice, and nine were denied admission to practice. During the week ending 3 October the Landgericht disposed of twenty criminal cases involving embezzlement and theft. The Amtsgericht at ELSFLETH disposed of seven civil cases. The local court at OSTERHOLZ-SCHARMBECK handled 23 non-contentious matters, primarily concerned with probate and cancellation of mortgages. The President of the Landgericht of WESERMÜNDE was dismissed because of concealed nazi affiliations. A successor was appointed.

U. S. Sector, BERLIN: The reorganization of the German court system in BERLIN is proceeding satisfactorily. Selection of qualified

officials and judges for positions in the courts is under way.

- PRISONS

Eastern Military District

Two prison wardens were removed from office because of former Nazi affiliations. In order to effect an economy of personnel, fuel, and equipment, consolidations are being effected in four prisons in the area. The AUGSBURG prison, which was severely damaged, has been closed and long-term prisoners have been transferred to the KAISHEIM Zuchthaus. The women inmates at LIBENAU are being transferred to the women's prison at AICHACH, northwest of MUNICH. The LIBENAU prison is a minimum security institution for minor offenders. The prisoners remaining there are engaged in extensive gardening and reforestation programs, which have been in operation since 1936.

A survey of three of the major penal institutions in BAVARIA has been made by a representative of the Public Health Branch of the Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone). Sanitary and health conditions were found to be good. At the boys' reformatory NIEDER-SCHÖNFELD the diet and sanitary conditions were found to be only fair; the hospital shows very marked neglect. Recommendations were made to the director and to the Prison Officer of the Legal Branch of this headquarters.

Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN: A conference was held on the prisons in the area and reports on policy and the transfer of prisoners were received.

An inspection of the Strafgefängnis STARDELHEIM revealed that: the whole capacity of the prison was 932 (present population, 798); there are 59 male employees and 27 female employees, all of whom have been screened and vetted; sanitation and other conditions of the prison were excellent; guards have been armed since 27 September; the prison arsenal is equipped with carbines, rifles and pistols; a large van is available for transfer of prisoners; prison records are intact; there is a hospital having 100 beds and a good supply of drugs on hand; prison industries are in operation, making paper bags and bricks. Other activities of the institutions are a garden, laundry, tailor shop, carpentry shop and a small printing shop. All bomb damage to the buildings has been repaired.

Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN - OBER-PFALZ: A Polish national escaped from the DINGOLFING prison. He was being held on an assault charge with a deadly weapon.

Western Military District

GREAT HESSE: The Frauenzuchthaus at ZIEGENHAIN (Regierungsbezirk KASSEL) now

has 75 inmates. Conditions in the prison are good, and its administration satisfactory.

There were two jail breaks in the Regierungsbezirk during the week ending 2 October, one at FULDA involving a Pole who was awaiting trial for illegal possession of firearms, and the other at WITZENHAUSEN, where two Germans escaped from the city jail after sawing through the barred windows of their cell.

In OFFENBACH (Regierungsbezirk HESSEN) 171 prisoners were in the city jail in the last week of September, including 20 prisoners out on bail.

A conference was held between Military Government Officers and the Amtsgericht of Landkreis ALSFELD, under whose jurisdiction the HOMBURG prison lies, at which was decided that the prison is superfluous both for civilian and military purposes. Permission to close it will be referred to higher civilian headquarters for approval.

The WETZLAR prison has 75 inmates; conditions and administration are both excellent. The congested condition at the WITZENHAUSEN prison is being relieved; an annex is being constructed to handle prisoners incarcerated by German courts, so that they may be kept separate from those received from Military Government Courts.

NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN: The Zuchthaus at BRUCHSAL and the Strafgefängnis at MANNHEIM are to be retained as active prisons to take care of an anticipated increase in prison population during the coming winter.

BREMEN Sub-District: At the end of October there were 473 prisoners held in prisons awaiting trial. Sixteen prisoners were released by the German Boards of Review. Four Allied nationals (three Poles and a Russian), detained in the Gerichtsgefängnis awaiting trial, escaped. The reason given for the escape was that there was an insufficient number of guards. To relieve this situation, all cases in which accused prisoners have received sentences of two months or more will, in the future, be transferred to OSLEBLHAUSEN Prison. As a result of the denazification program, six of the thirteen employees at OSLEBSHAUSEN Prison have been relieved, four of them leading officials. This brings the total number of discharges in the prison personnel to 77. As of 8 October, there were 252 prisoners being held in police jails in BREMEN awaiting trial. In WESERMÜNDE there were 39 prisoners being held for trial before Military Government courts, and 57 prisoners being held for trial before German courts.

U. S. Sector, BERLIN: A check of the jails showed that in Verwaltungsbezirk STEGLITZ there are temporary accommodations in neighborhood jails for approximately fifteen people, but overnight accommodations for prisoners is limited to about half this number.

Public Safety

Police

Police agencies report that with the approaching winter season, shortages of food and clothing have led to an increase in thefts. Difficulty has been experienced with tactical troops on the identification of civilian drivers, which makes it imperative that drivers have proper passes and that their vehicles be fully licensed. A marked reduction in crime has been reported in areas where police are armed. There are nineteen recognized police training schools throughout the U.S. Zone operated by German personnel under the supervision of U.S. Public Safety Officers. With the denazification of government employees virtually completed in many areas, efforts have been turned to the screening and investigation of private industry. Priority has also been given to the screening of Groups of the Inland Water Transportation Service. In the last four-week period, more than 135,000 Fragebogen were processed, whereas 195,000

Fragebogen were processed during the preceding three-month period.

Fire

Fire drills are now a regular procedure in most of the German Fire Departments. A few volunteer fire departments have reported that they have not been holding training drills since the occupation, because of fear or interference by occupation troops. The shortage of gasoline and oil for use in the fire trucks continues to hamper the Fire Services. Plans have been made to send key members of volunteer Fire Departments to train at the drill school of the nearest professional Fire Department and then return and conduct training in their own departments. Except at Frankfurt, where are eighteen members of volunteer departments from Regierungsbezirke WIESBADEN and KASSEL, these plans have not been put into practice because most City Fire Departments have an enormous training job of their own to do in training replacements for members dismissed in the denazification program.

Finance

Currency and Banking

Deposits again exceeded withdrawals in almost all of the U.S. Zone, after several weeks during which several areas had reported a reversal in trend. Only in the BREMEN Sub-District, where withdrawals exceeded deposits by RM 9 million for the week ending 2 October, and in Regierungsbezirk MAINFRANKEN, where the withdrawal-deposit ratio remained "unfavorable", were withdrawals in excess of deposits. In BAVARIA, however, deposits are generally exceeding withdrawals. For the week ending 21 September, NÜRNBERG reported total deposits of RM 12.6 million, withdrawals of RM 6.6 million, and cash on hand of RM 9.5 million.

In GREAT HESSE, after three consecutive weeks of excess withdrawals, banks in Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN reported deposits in excess of withdrawals by RM 2.9 million for the week ending 22 September. Deposits totaled RM 11.2 millions; withdrawals, RM 8.8

million; and cash on hand at the close of the week, RM 105 million. In Regierungsbezirk KASSEL, the deposit-withdrawals condition during the same period was so improved that withdrawal restrictions, previously reimposed, were removed, except for those applying to savings banks, which continued to show a sizeable excess of withdrawals, amounting to RM 885,000 as against deposits of RM 51,000. In NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN, excess withdrawals in the MANNHEIM banks were more than counterbalanced by increased deposits elsewhere in the State, cash balances in HEIDELBERG banks increased by RM 5 million during the week ending 4 October.

Financial Institutions

MUNICH mortgage banks report that farmers are paying off their mortgages very rapidly, and that new mortgage loans are almost impossible to make. The money for repayment of mortgages is allegedly derived from black

market sales of farm produce. In BREMEN, twenty banks reported on 30 September total unblocked demand deposits of RM one billion, unblocked time deposits of RM 464 million, and blocked deposits of RM 288 million. To relieve the acute postage stamp shortage, the Currency Section for Germany recently distributed stamps totalling RM 1½ million in value to the Reichsposts in KARLSRUHE, STUTTGART, MUNICH, and FRANKFURT.

Public Finance

Comprehensive data on the current status of public finance in the U. S. Zone are not available, but scattered and incomplete information reveals large deficits as public revenues continue to lag far behind pre-war levels. The efficiency of tax-collection agencies has been somewhat impaired in some areas, but the problem is being solved rapidly in most instances.

In MANNHEIM, the City Treasurer estimates that revenues from ground and trade taxes will amount to RM 3 or 4 million for the calendar year 1945, compared to receipts of RM 31 million in 1944. Total current monthly revenues for the city are approximately RM 1 million less than expenditures. Diminished revenues and increased relief costs account for the bulk of the deficit. Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN will operate with a deficit of RM 59.3 million for the calendar year 1945 according to the estimate of the Regierungsdirector. Estimated total expenditures, including occupation costs, amount to RM 146 million, and estimated income to RM 87.3 million. In NÜRNBERG, ordinary receipts of RM 3 million during August left a deficit for the month of RM 1.5 million, excluding extraordinary expenditures of RM 1 million for occupation costs, and costs of displaced persons and refugee camps for which the city expects reimbursement from the State Government.

On 1 October the Ministry of Finance of NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN assumed responsibility for the operation of all State Tax Offices and former Reich Tax Offices in the State. In WIESBADEN, the city has resumed payment on bonds of the 1928 class, due for redemption on 1 October 1945, and on certain other classes of bonds.

In BERLIN, an increase of the betting tax from fifteen to 30 per cent was recently approved after examination of local race-track figures disclosed daily wagers totalling as much as RM 4 million. Approval was also granted BERLIN authorities to extend a credit from city funds for the reconstruction of churches

within the city. These loans are to be repaid from receipts of the church tax.

Occupation expenses for the BREMEN Sub-District for the month of September totalled RM 10.5 million. Total occupation expenditures to date for the Sub-District are in excess of RM 15 million.

Denazification

Final tabulation of the results of denazification in FRANKFURT discloses that of 5,944 persons employed by financial institutions at the time of occupation, 1,660 were removed from their positions because of their nazi affiliations, and 4,284 were approved for employment. Of those removed, 1,327 were in a mandatory-removal category, while 333 in the discretionary-removal category. Of the removed employees, 78 had been in the office of the City Treasurer, 390 in the Reich Financial agencies, 835 in the banks of the city, and 357 in the insurance companies and agencies.

Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control

In an effort to increase the effectiveness of the blocking control measures instituted by Military Government, all financial institutions in FRANKFURT have been required to receive the following certificate from their customers: "I hereby certify that I have not been removed from my position by orders of Military Government, and that I am not otherwise a person subject to Military Government Law No. 52 or General Order No. 1". If the bank customers are willing to execute this certificate, and if the bank has no independent knowledge that these customers are subject to the aforementioned laws, such customers may be treated as unblocked persons. Banks are required to block the accounts of customers who refuse to execute the certificate, and to transmit their names to the local Reichsbank for appropriate action.

Property Control

Properties taken into control by NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN Property Control Section totalled in value approximately RM 4 million during the week ending 7 October. They included DAF apartment buildings, a synagogue confiscated by the nazis under the "Aryanization" laws, nazi inland shipping concerns, art objects and manuscripts in safety deposit boxes, and extensive stores of drugs and cosmetics.

Public Health

Communicable Diseases

Communicable-disease incidence remained relatively unchanged in the U. S. Zone during the past week. Diphtheria and typhoid fever continue prevalent. Cases and deaths for the weeks ending 1, 14, 21, and 28 September are shown in Appendices "A", "B", "C", and "D" respectively. Case rates are listed in Appendix "E".

No more large outbreaks of typhoid fever have been reported in BAVARIA. Sporadic cases were reported during the week in all Regierungsbezirke.

There has been an outbreak of typhoid fever in Landkreis TRAUNSTEIN (Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN) believed to be milk-borne. Three positive and 55 suspected cases have been reported. Measures have been taken to bring it under control, including rigid control of the dairies.

Tuberculosis control remains unsatisfactory. In Landesbezirk NORTH BADEN, inadequate bed space for isolation and treatment of this disease presents a serious problem, particularly with overcrowding of the civilian population. Interviews with members of the medical profession attest to the need for an improvement in the quality and quantity of currently-available food. Convalescence in hospitals is prolonged by the present inadequate diet.

A persistently high diphtheria incidence remains the only communicable disease problem in the BREMEN Sub-District.

Venereal Disease: A "Notice to the Public" on the subject of venereal-disease control among the civilian population of Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN has been forwarded to all detachments for reproduction in English and German and display in all public places.

Venereal-disease control measures have been generally effective in Landesbezirk NORTH BADEN. Case-finding shows marked improvement. The venereal-disease center in MANNHEIM City Hospital began using penicillin in treatment of refractory gonorrhea in women, under direction of Military Government. It is anticipated that this measure will greatly assist the control of chronic carriers.

In BAVARIA the highest incidence of venereal disease is in Regierungsbezirk OBER- UND MITTELFRANKEN, while rates have decreased sharply in Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN. The latter is attributed to the venereal-disease controls and anti-venereal disease programs. Changes are being made in various Kreise to improve venereal-disease detention hospital

facilities with the least possible interference with regular hospital facilities.

Nutrition

Nutrition continues below satisfactory levels throughout the U. S. Zone, with improvement being noted in some areas. A sampling of 100 employed men seeking passage across the RHINE revealed 87 per cent to be underweight.

The nutrition of the civilians was brightened recently by an improvement in transportation, which has facilitated the shipment of potatoes into the MANNHEIM and HEIDELBERG areas. Accordingly, there will be a probable increase in the caloric intake. Fats and protein continue scarce. Although serum protein studies do not show changes beyond the normal variations, it is likely that it is at the expense of other tissue protein. No vitamin deficiencies have been reported, but physicians report edema of the extremities as becoming more frequent.

In Regierungsbezirke WIESBADEN and KASSEL, the caloric value of the ration issued to normal consumers increased from 1217 to 1249 calories. Approximately one per cent of the population, chosen at random, was weighed during the previous week, with a finding of an average weight below normal standard of five to twenty pounds, as follows:

	Men	Women
Age: 20 — 39	Average Weight 143 lbs.	124
40 — 59	138.4	120.3
60 & over	135	116.6

Hospitals

Some additional hospital space is becoming available throughout the area, with the closing out of prisoner-of-war hospitals. At TRIESDORF (Regierungsbezirk OBER- UND MITTELFRANKEN) a 200-bed hospital has been vacated. It will probably be established as a venereal-disease detention hospital and as an auxiliary to the City Hospital at ANSBACH. At ENGELTHAL (Landkreis HERSBRUCK), a 250-bed hospital has been vacated by an American hospital unit which had been using it as quarters. As soon as the equipment can be replaced, this hospital is to be set up as a tuberculosis hospital for the Regierungsbezirk.

The fuel supply for hospitals continues to be a problem and promises to become more acute as winter advances.

Medical Supplies

In general, the medical supply situation remains satisfactory. Medical supplies that were

formerly obtainable only from captured German stocks are now increasingly obtainable through normal civilian trade sources.

The increase in the production of insulin in Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN has made it possible to allocate 50 per cent more for October over that distributed in the Regierungsbezirk for the preceding month.

In Regierungsbezirke WIESBADEN and KASSEL, a temporary easing of the shortage of packaging glass has resulted with the obtaining of a fair amount of medical glassware from CEM HOCHSTADT. At the same time, efforts are being continued to have empty bottles returned to the pharmaceutical firms for refilling. The lack of ampoules and vials prevents proper distribution of drugs, even if drug-manufacturing facilities are available. An attempt is being made to obtain pasteboard containers for solid and semi-solid drugs and drug preparations.

Sanitation

Environmental sanitary conditions vary throughout the U. S. Zone from satisfactory to very unsatisfactory.

Prevalence of lice, flies, rodents, and other pests is still a negligible factor in Regierungsbezirke WIESBADEN and KASSEL. Infestation has been found among persons in transit who are lodged temporarily in refugee stations.

Surveys in MANNHEIM indicate an average of three persons per room. In consequence of this overcrowding and an expected increase in infestation diseases, arrangements have been made to open a dusting school, and to instruct personnel in each Kreis, in Landesbezirk NORTH BADEN in the use of DDT. It is estimated that 50 per cent more than the normal population are sheltered in HEIDELBERG, without an increase in dwelling units. In addition, this area is heavily billeted with U. S. troops. Chlorine has been available for MANNHEIM to provide for continuous chlorination of its water supply.

Medical Education

In Landesbezirk NORTH BADEN, representatives of schools of nursing have been instructed in the method of applying for and preparations necessary for the reopening of schools. Files are being completed on nurses, midwives, and medical social workers. Plans have been made for a meeting of directors of schools of nursing and the public health officials. A system of medical temporary licensure is being set up for professional groups. Surveys in the Landesbezirk area

reveal the following medical professional personnel in the area:

Physicians	566
Dentists & Zahnärzte	236
Veterinarians	23
Pharmacists	52
Nurses (all categories incl. social workers)	1569
Midwives	391

Nursing

Surveys of the nursery and midwifery services were conducted in Kreise OBERTAUNUS, RHEINGAU and LIMBURG (Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN). A nursing school at the city hospital in BAD HOMBURG was ordered closed and information was given on the proper procedure for reopening of the school. During the week, five other nursing schools were also closed pending investigation of teaching staffs. Two of these will be reopened in the near future. Four schools of nursing were discovered still operating in Regierungsbezirk SCHWABEN which were also closed.

Infant Mortality Trends

BERLIN

Infant Death Rate Per 100 Live Births.

Month	1942	1943	1944	1945
July	4.8	5.3	7.1	65.8
August	5.9	6.0	11.1	50.1

BERLIN

Births, Birth Rate, Deaths.

Period	No. Live Births	No. Infant Deaths within	
		Birth Rate per 1,000 population	one year
1942			
July	5467	14.6	293
August	5515	14.7	359
1943			
July	5428	16.3	302
August	3896	12.5	335
1944			
July	1879	8.4	188
August	1971	8.4	251
1945			
July	2684	9.0	1771
August	2866	10.0	1448

Regierungsbezirk HESSEN

Infant Deaths

Landkreis	1938	1944	1945
	(Last 6 months)	(1st 6 months)	(1st 6 months)
BERGSTRASSE	41	—	68
GROSS-GERAU	16	13	40
GIESSEN	19	34	47
OFFENBACH	49	42	180

Public Welfare

Public Assistance

Personnel: Replacements in the City Welfare and Youth Offices in WIESBADEN are being found among older social workers who lost their jobs in 1933 because of their opposition to national socialism. Their efficiency at the present time is somewhat less than that of the dismissed employees but efforts are being made to orient them.

The new employees in the MUNICH Welfare Department are being trained in special courses to acquaint them with welfare work. In addition, they are doing practice work in the branch Welfare Offices.

Clothing: A survey made in BAVARIA indicates that clothing reserves are low, but extensive use can be made of dyed Wehrmacht material. All agencies have been encouraged to launch an immediate appeal to collect clothing to meet anticipated winter needs.

Child and Youth Welfare

Thirty children in MUNICH under the auspices of the Austrian Youth Welfare bureaus, were turned over to the Austrian Aid Center, which, in cooperation the Red Cross, will return them to AUSTRIA. Negotiations are now under way to return 173 to their parents in AUSTRIA or to educational institutions.

Juvenile Delinquency: During the week ending 4 October, fourteen juvenile offenders were sentenced in two sessions of the MUNICH Juvenile Court. In these cases the Youth Welfare Bureau carried out the correctional measures.

The German Welfare official assigned to the Military Government Juvenile Court in MUNICH has reported on twenty cases, including information on home and education backgrounds and recommendations for correctional measures to be taken.

Delinquency Prevention Program: A youth group (aged 16-19) has been organized in Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN - OBER-PFALZ. Their programs include athletic and cultural activities as well as information about unions in a democracy, inasmuch as they are all apprentices and the organization is a youth auxiliary of the Trade Union Council.

In several Kreise of Regierungsbezirk HESSEN, progress has been made in the organization of youth activities. Local clergymen and school officials have been requested to find leaders for youth clubs, which are to be patterned somewhat after the American Boy Scouts.

Representatives of military government, the chaplain of the 84th Infantry Division, and leading educators and churchmen of MANNHEIM met to work out a youth program in Landesbezirk NORTH BADEN.

Private Agencies

Red Cross: The following are the current activities of the Red Cross in FRANKFURT:

Fifteen First-Aid Stations now taking care of up to 1500 emergencies every day.

Ambulance Service.

Soup kitchens serving 12,000 meals daily.

Mother and baby rest rooms in the railroad stations.

Housing for travelers overnight.

Register and search for missing persons.

Two hospitals run by Red Cross personnel.

Training and supervising nurses.

A kindergarten.

Their future plans include a large-scale search for missing persons.

Other Private Agencies: Landkreis WALDECK approved a private welfare agency of the church leaders to collect money to buy artificial limbs for German veterans.

All local welfare committees in Landkreis ANSBACH recently formed to take up collections to assist crippled soldiers, former concentration camp inmates, etc., have been incorporated into the Krankenhilfswerk in order to prevent duplication of activities and centralize appeals for funds.

Refugees

The following information was secured from a survey conducted by the BREMEN Wohlfahrtsamt on civilian refugees who registered for temporary care in BREMEN during the last half of September:

1,226 Persons registered,

1,083 came from Russian Zone of Occupation,
51 came from U.S. and British Zone of Occupation.

92 Point of origin not ascertained.

58.8% were men

32.9% were women

8.3% were children

19.3% Occupationally skilled workmen

14.3% Housewives

9.3% Commercial employees

9.3% Peasants

7.3% Unskilled Workers

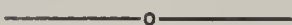
5.0% Students.

Persecuted Persons

The WIESBADEN Office for aid to persecuted persons has been authorized to give assistance to Polish Jews living in WIESBADEN on 15 September, and who are now awaiting permission to go to PALESTINE. Any coming after that date must secure approval from

Military Government before taking up residence.

Special relief payments to former inmates of Concentration Camps in one Landkreis of Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN - OBER - PFALZ were discontinued in order to discourage an influx of applicants from other areas not providing such payments.



Economics: German Agencies Conference

On October 10, 11 and 12, a conference was held between the offices of the Economics Branch, this headquarters, the officers of the Offices of Military Government for the German States and the Regional German governmental officials in the following fields:

- Food and Agriculture
- Industrial Production
- Distribution, Trade and Allocation
- Coal
- Price Control
- Labor and Social Insurance
- Regional Statistics
- Public Utilities.

The purpose of the conference was to permit a discussion between the German officials and the U.S. officers on common problems in the three States. It was also intended to encourage the German officials to discuss their problems among themselves.

After an introductory meeting, the officials present were divided into committees, representing their functional specialties. They met together with U.S. officers and in private sessions in order to prepare recommendations and suggestions on possible improvements in the operation of German economic agencies. The recommendations are being prepared for publication.

Upon the completion of the committee meetings, a combined meeting was held at which the denazification of industry and the interpretation of Military Government Law 8 was discussed. It was followed by questions on the part of the German officials regarding the implementation of the directive.

Before termination of the conference there was a final joint meeting at which the various committees made their reports. Closing statements were made at which both the U.S. officers and the German officials expressed their approval of the results achieved by the

conference, and their desire to have further meetings of a similar nature.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Representatives of Food and Agriculture discussed in detail the food position in the U.S. Zone and the conditions under which the target ration established by Military Government can be maintained.

The ration standard established by Military Government on 8 September authorized a ration for normal consumers over eighteen years of age of 1350 calories per day. However, existing supplies in the U.S. Zone will make it possible to supply only 1,000 calories per person for the food year ending 1 August 1946.

From this the German experts concluded that food requirements for the whole population can only meet in future if there is centralized planning by the German agencies concerned, if not on a national level, at least on a Zonal level.

Full concurrence was reached on the point that food rations should be uniform throughout the U.S. Zone. Uniform rations have been ordered by Military Government beginning with the 81st rationing period. It was believed, however, that uniform ration cards cannot be used until the 48th ration period, since ration cards have already been printed through the 83rd ration period.

INDUSTRY

Meetings with the representatives of the German agencies were largely concerned with current field reporting and the preparation and forwarding of information on the forthcoming industrial survey. Forms were reviewed in detail, pointing out the statistics required and the meaning and use of each caption and

line. It was agreed generally that there should be an adequately and capably staffed statistical office in each State, to which requirements for statistics would be directed and from which the required data would be obtained promptly, and in the manner directed.

TRADE AND DISTRIBUTION

Two sessions attended by members of the Regional Economic Offices were devoted to discussion, exchanges of views, and dissemination of information concerning rationing and distribution of consumer's goods. Since the Economic Offices are responsible in the above-mentioned fields, this opportunity was taken to reiterate and clarify the policies and regulations published by this headquarters. These sessions provided a source of information on organization, methods, and means employed by them in accomplishing the aims of an efficient system of rationing and distribution.

A clarification of intrazonal trade emphasized that Military Government approval is required only for the items of solid fuel, and petroleum, oil and lubricants, and that such approval can be given only by this headquarters. Control of trade and commerce in all other items, whether raw materials, semi-finished or finished, is the responsibility of the Regional Economic Offices. It was stressed that the Economic Offices should impose only such restrictions as might be required to prevent the breakdown of rationing and allocation programs in the U. S. Zone.

Some representatives did not seem fully aware of the overall responsibilities placed upon the Regional Economic Offices by directive "German Economic Control Agencies," USFET, AG 014.1-1 (Germany) GE, August 1945, and other directives based thereon. The functional scope of the Economic Offices, especially the Regional Offices, has been enlarged greatly by the assumption of control functions previously exercised by the "Fachgruppen", "Wirtschaftsgruppen", "Kartells", and other prohibited organizations. In this connection, the representatives emphasized the personnel problem arising from denazification.

The representatives were aware of rationing and distribution problems which have been reported by lower levels of Military Government. In the problem of controlling the issue of purchase permits to displaced persons not in camps, and migratory German civilian population, the representatives suggested a special Ration Card for such persons, whereby each purchase would be properly recorded and multiple purchasing in different localities eliminated.

The problem of inequitable distribution between urban and rural areas, namely that rural districts feel discriminated against because they receive very little clothing, shoes, leather, etc., against the food, hides, wood and other products of local industry which they are required to furnish to urban districts, was also discussed.

In general, the German rationing and distribution programs are functioning satisfactorily, although the quantities of goods available are seriously inadequate. The increasing need for direct communication between the German Regional Economic Offices by means of conferences such as this was frequently mentioned. This would facilitate coordination of policies and regulations.

This meeting resulted in agreement on important points. The heads of all Price Control Offices in the U. S. Zone recommended adoption of a new and strict price increase policy; re-examination of the subsidy policy; energetic denazification and search for qualified new personnel; use of citizens' advisory committees; and monthly co-ordinating meetings, the first to be held at STUTTGART in November.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC OFFICES

Several meetings were held during the conference with Regional Military Government Officers and representatives of German statistical and economic agencies. The purpose of these meetings was to determine the present organizational and functional status of Regional statistical agencies, and to outline plans for future activities and operations.

The meetings and committee reports established the following facts relative to the organizational status of the German statistical agencies in the three States of the U. S. Zone:

BAVARIA: There is a well-organized and functioning Regional statistical agency in MUNICH under the direction of the Minister of the Interior. This agency employs approximately 300 persons.

NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN: There is a Regional statistical agency in STUTTGART which is not operating at present because of the removal of a number of key officials. Technical staffs and records are available. Trained scientific statisticians are needed to get the agency working again.

There is a statistical agency in KARLSRUHE for the Landesbezirk NORTH BADEN. This agency is operating with a staff of 32 employees. The director of this agency is now serving as Minister of the Interior.

GREAT HESSE: There is no Regional statistical agency in existence for this State. There is a small statistical agency in DARMSTADT for Regierungsbezirk HESSEN, a small statistical office in KASSEL, and a recently-created committee for Food and Agricultural Statistics for all of GREAT HESSE in HÖCHST.

Regional statistical agencies in NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN and GREAT HESSE will be set up on a functioning basis immediately. In order to activate a Regional agency for NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN in STUTTGART and to organize a Regional statistical agency for GREAT HESSE in WIES-

BADEN on a uniform organization status, the following plan has been agreed upon:

The Bavaria statistical agency has agreed to furnish two groups of three or four highly-qualified specialists on a temporary basis for three months to take charge of the activation of a NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN statistical agency and of the organization of a GREAT HESSE statistical agency.

Existing statistical officers in these States

will be brought together and used insofar as possible in establishing the Regional organization.

It was the unanimous opinion of both Military Government and German representatives that the Regional statistical agencies are not to be under the jurisdiction or supervision of any single portfolio. The scope of activities of Regional statistical agencies exceeds that of any particular portfolio, should therefore be directly responsible to the Office of the Prime Minister.

Food and Agriculture

TENTATIVE IMPORTED FOOD REQUIREMENTS

Based on a population of four million self-suppliers and fourteen million non-self suppliers for the period through June 1946, requirements to supplement indigenous food in order to produce a 2,000-calorie diet for German non-farm population and a 2,300 calorie diet for displaced persons are estimated as follows in metric tons:

Item	For German Non-Farm Population	For Displaced Persons	Total
Bread grains	495,000	13,100	508,100
Sugar	81,400	1,165	82,565
Pulses	143,250	1,165	144,415
Fats	36,000	1,165	37,165
Milk, dried	6,350	390	6,740
Milk, evaporated	0	390	390
Eggs, dried	0	390	390
Canned Meat	0	2,350	2,350
Coffee	0	305	305
	762,000	20,420	782,420

These figures do not allow for anticipated movements of two million Germans from the eastern areas, and are therefore subject to revision. Food and Agriculture officials feel that the total imported food required to include the needs of the first half of this planned movement, will approach one million tons for this period.

CONTROL OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION AT THE SOURCE

The necessity for distributing food on an equitable basis becomes a military task if

maldistribution results in immobilizing heavy workers. Of 292 dock workers examined by medical officers at BREMEN, 85 per cent were found unfit for heavy dock work. Of 252 other workers examined, one-third were found unfit for any work. In a Europe needing reconstruction, a primary need is that the physical strength of its workers be adequate for the task. Uniformity of rations has been ordered but is not approached as yet in the U. S. Zone. Potatoes have been close to spoiling in the country areas, and some people in FRANKFURT have been without them for weeks. Meat has been adequate to meet the ration in the MUNICH region, and yet bread has been short in STUTTGART. Under ordinary conditions suffering would result from these facts but in the face of a winter without coal, the consequences for Europe may be disastrous if more direct military supervision is not instituted. In Regierungsbezirk HESSEN, milk delivery daily averages were doubled after surprise inspections were made. This increased military vigilance at the source may be the way to prevent a crisis in distribution until the revival of the manufacture of consumer goods automatically attracts food to the cities.

MARKET DELIVERY QUOTAS

German Regional Food Offices have been directed to establish delivery quotas for bread grains and potatoes as follows in thousands of metric tons:

Crop	Period	Bavaria	North Württemberg Baden	Great Hesse	Total
Wheat	Through				
	Dec. 1945	225.5	70.2	78.7	374.4
	Jan. Feb.				
	Mar. 1946	121.5	37.8	42.3	201.6
	Total	347.0	108.0	121.0	576.0
Rye	Through				
	Dec. 1945	159.9	1.3	81.9	243.1
	Jan. Feb.				
	Mar. 1946	86.1	0.7	44.1	130.9
	Total	246.0	2.0	126.0	374.0
Barley	Through				
	Dec. 1945	156.0	35.1	24.1	215.2
	Jan. Feb.				
	Mar. 1946	84.0	18.9	12.9	115.8
	Total	240.0	54.0	37.0	331.0
Potatoes	Through				
	Dec. 1945	1201.0	311.0	491.0	2003.0
	20 Dec. 45	495.0	78.1	139.0	713.0
	through				
	Mar. 1946				
	Total	1696.0	389.1	630.9	2716.0

The nazis were not usually successful in collecting the entire amount of the established quotas. Compliance is closely related with how accurately the quotas are established, and since quotas must be determined prior to the harvest, some variation is to be expected. Factors such as transportation difficulties, local labor shortages, lack of farm machinery and draft animals may affect deliveries adversely. In addition, farmers are still reluctant to trade farm produce for Reichsmark.

The German Regional Food Offices have been charged with the responsibility of seeing that established market delivery quotas are met. Under their direction, farmers associations (Bauernschaften) will be immediately responsible for supervising collections. The Farm Inspection Committees will go directly to the farm and collection points and make a physical check on the actual deliveries to prevent

leakages to unauthorized uses and channels of trade.

Military Government Detachments at Regierungsbezirk and Kreis level have been notified to take the necessary steps to see that quotas are met. Action will be taken against German officials and farmers who fail to enforce or deliver the required quotas of farm products.

EDIBLE OIL PRODUCTION

The rape-seed-oil extraction plant at WIESBADEN resumed operation in October for the first time since the occupation. In this plant, edible oil production may reach approximately 300 metric tons per week, most of which will go into the manufacture of margarine.

HOME PRESERVING

Throughout the U. S. Zone, stocks of home-preserved fruits and vegetables in German homes are far below those of last year. In Regierungsbezirk HESSEN, food stocks preserved for the winter are estimated to be 25 to 50 per cent of normal for the average German, with none preserved by the refugee. Container shortages, shortages of sugar and salt, as well as difficulty in obtaining the produce, have lowered the average. Stocks of Sauerkraut, a winter substitute for fresh vegetables, is estimated to be about 30 per cent of normal.

FARMERS GROUPS

Request has come from BAVARIA for permission to re-establish farmer groups (Bauernverbände) to represent the farmers before policy-making bodies. Such groups were abolished by the nazis. Since free discussion of the problems of any minority group is characteristic of a democracy, steps are being taken towards authorizing re-establishment of these organizations.

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Trade and Commerce

Interzonal Trade

The volume of interzonal trade negotiated between the British Army of the Rhine and the Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone) continues to rise because of the critical need of the items involved. In conjunction with a program being followed in the U.S. Zone of the conversion of 1000 coal burners in heating stoves to oil burners, it was found necessary to place orders in the British Zone for 75 tons of iron castings and 25 tons of synthetic rubber. The particular type of casting necessary was not in production in the British Zone and special approval was obtained to produce them. The synthetic rubber, called perbunan, was also procured and is at present in the process of delivery.

International Trade

The LUXEMBOURG Government has submitted to this headquarters a proposal by which it hopes to secure crank-case grinding machinery. It was at first believed that this

machinery could not be secured without new production, since it is precision machinery which it was not believed would be in excess in this area. However, such machinery exists in surplus quantity, and the LUXEMBOURG Government has offered to exchange steel for this equipment. The transaction will be concluded by determining the relative worth of the machinery and the steel, and by physically completing the exchange.

Administrative Difficulties of Local Price Officials

From time to time, complaints have been received that local German price officials are being hampered in their enforcement work by the insufficient allocations of motor transport and gasoline made to them. Military Government officers were advised to report any actual cases where black market operations were going unchecked because of a lack of transport.

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Manpower

LABOR ALLOCATIONS

The great needs in FRANKFURT are for skilled workmen and all kinds of construction workers. Many manual laborers are needed in construction. While unemployment among manual laborers is almost non-existent, it is difficult to force skilled workers or office workers to enter this occupation. For the week ending 26 September, 415,988 persons were registered for employment in the U.S. Section, BERLIN, and unemployment of persons able to work reached the lowest level since the occupation.

The Military Government Detachment at MIESBACH has asked the prisoner-of-war camp authorities at BAD AIBLING for an additional 200 workers for the Hausham Coal Mine. The need at the mine is for experienced underground workers, and of the first 35 prisoners of war referred to the mine, only ten were sufficiently capable to be accepted for anything but surface work.

In WIESBADEN, as demands for civilian labor on military projects are diminishing, placements of workers in the wood-cutting and building trades are increasing. However, a shortage of skilled building tradesman exists.

LABOR RELATIONS

An application has been received for the approval of the formation of an organization in STRAUBING under the name of the Allgemeiner Freier Gewerkschafts-Bund. The sponsors plan to solicit members until a sufficient number have joined in any one trade to warrant petitioning Military Government for the formation of a separate member union. It is believed that this is the first application of its kind submitted. The Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone) is seeking information as to whether this organization is complying with Military Government directives.

A total of 346 petitions for election of shop stewards has been received in FRANKFURT.

Elections have been held in 62 plants. In response to a petition signed by over 13,000 workers in NÜRNBERG, a trade union called the German Trade Union Federation has been officially recognized for this area. The special 25 per cent income tax has caused many workers to slow up or even quit their jobs rather earning wages up to the taxable bracket. In REGENSBURG the workers are eagerly joining the union movement. Twenty-three

labor unions are being formed in many kinds of industries. Elections of shop stewards and organization of trade unions in WIESBADEN show a slow but steady development. Plans submitted by trade unions indicate a general willingness to clean out nazi personnel and ideology. The unions also expressed their interest in the restoration of former union properties and funds confiscated by the nazis.

Housing, Building Materials and Construction

Building Materials

Although hammered by coal supply, production of building materials in the U. S. Zone is continuing to receive great emphasis. Substantial increases in production are indicated as evidenced by an increase in availability of building materials for the civilian minimum shelter program. Although not sufficient to meet all military and civilian demands, a substantial portion of the requirements is being met.

Lumber: Lumber production in the Third Army Area for week ending 6 October mounted to 12,493 cubic meters. Production for week ending Sept 29 was 7,632 cubic meters. No figures are available for the Seventh Army Area at present.

Housing

In FRANKFURT approximately 173,000 persons will be without adequate winter housing. They are housed in suitable dwelling units but these units are not properly prepared for winter. Fifteen tons of aluminum wire for the manufacture of roofing nails has been obtained which should produce the equivalent of 25 tons of iron roofing nails. A great need for glass, roofing paper, tile, and other building materials still exists, although a slight improvement has been noted. There are approximately 33,000 persons in KASSEL living in houses not suited for

winter conditions. Building materials and the supply of building labor is inadequate and a critical situation will probably occur. In WIESBADEN the Army's plan to improve the winter accommodations of troops has adversely affected the civilian labor and materials supply. In BAVARIA the release of coal tends to alleviate the greatest obstacle to housing. The supply of roofing materials and construction laborers is limited because of the military demands. The housing shortage in the city of MUNICH remains extremely acute.

Pit Props

Total pit props produced in Third Army area for period 1-7 October amounted to 7,843 tons, compared with 8,035 tons produced during period 24-30 September.

Total pit props produced in Seventh Army area for period 1-7 October amounted to 5,313 tons, compared with 8,355 tons produced during period 24-30 September.

Transportation Corps reports a total of 6,400 tons moved for the period 10-16 October. Total tonnage moved for the period 1-9 October was 8,480 tons.

The 2nd Military Railways Service reports a total of 10,060 tons of pit props delivered in the RUHR for period 7-13 October. During period September 30 to October 6, 6,940 tons were delivered.

Public Utilities

Sewage

In BERLIN, work is continuing on the Berlinerstrasse Bridge over Telten Canal in TEMPELHOF to carry sewage mains transporting sewage to the city for treatment and disposal in the installation there. Similar accommodations will be made available when the Emil Schwetz Bridge in the LICHTERFELDE Area is repaired.

Repair work is now complete on larger and critical sewage mains in FRANKFURT. The number repaired, 22 (15 per cent of the approximately 150 damaged sewers), are now open and flowing. More sewers have been repaired in BREMEN, and work is continuing on 37 breaks; 586 known breaks are still to be repaired.

Water

In order to maintain a sufficient supply of chlorine and ammonia for the BERLIN municipal waterworks, military transportation was provided to assist in the hauling of these chemicals from BITTERFELD, near HALLE. The monthly supply of chlorine was raised from twelve to twenty tons to accumulate a stock and provide for a probable needed increase. The ammonia supply remained at seven tons per month. The BERLIN municipal waterworks has nearly 1200 wells for all its water plants. Of that number nearly 1000 are in operation, while 200 were damaged and are currently being repaired. In addition to this, new wells are being constructed to replace those that have just about worn out after ten to twelve years use.

Electrical Operating Data

Generation of electric power in U. S. Zone for the week ending 6 October (in megawatt hours):

	U. S. Zone	Bremen	Total
Hydro	67,899	—	67,899
Brown Coal	9,487	—	9,487
Stein Coal	206	1,269	1,475
Other	—	2,673	2,673
Total	77,592	3,942	81,534

Generation, consumption, imports, exports, of electric power in U. S. Zone for the week ending 6 October (in megawatt hours):

	U. S. Zone	Bremen	Total
Generation in Zone	77,592	3,942	81,534
Foreign Imports	6,514	—	6,514
Interzonal "incoming"	29,354	—	29,354
Gross Total	113,460	3,942	117,402

Less:

Foreign Exports	560	—	560
Interzonal "outgoing"	13,835	155	13,990

Net total Consumed 99,065 3,787 102,852

Consumption, receipt, and stocks on hand of fuel for electric power generation in U. S. Zone for the week of 6 October, in metric tons:

Type of Fuel	U. S. Zone	Bremen	Total
Brown Coal	32,100	—	32,100
Stein Coal	460	1,181	1,642
Oil	—	1,278	1,278

Received

Brown Coal	31,800	—	31,800
Stein Coal	367	2,046	2,413
Oil	—	945	945

On Hand

Brown Coal	12,610	—	12,610
Stein Coal	9,291	11,509	20,800
Oil	—	1,017	1,017

Plans were made to secure fuel from the British for the early operation of the Farge Power plant in order to ensure a continuous supply of power for the port of EMDEN.

Transportation

Vehicle Maintenance

Large stocks of captured automotive parts, now stored and withdrawn from use in the Western Military District, are to be reshipped to parts manufacturers or appropriate redistribution points.

The Theater Ordnance Officer has been requested to grant authorization for the mounting and use of wood-burning converters on U.S. military vehicles in use in the German transport service. No specific installations are now in prospect, but the very short supply of indigenous POL, together with the fact that supplementary issues of POL from U.S. Army stocks may not be sufficient, necessitates this action so that the converters can be used if the need arises.

It is planned to reprint in German for the use of German civilians ordnance parts catalogues and technical manuals covering U.S. vehicles in German transport.

Movements

Movement bids for November are: military approximately 52,0000 tons, civilian 86,0000

tons. Bidded capacity exceeded line capacities by 27,000 tons, necessitating revision of all bids.

Rail Facilities

The rehabilitation of the German railways, the rebuilding of bridges and maintenance of road beds continue. The greatest problem at this time is the excessive load to be carried with existing rolling stock, of which 33 per cent is unserviceable. Approximately 50 per cent of the serviceable freight equipment is of foreign ownership. Shortages of refrigerator cars hinder milk shipments and lack of high side gondolas hold back coal shipments. An inventory of all rolling stock in the U. S. Zone as of 1 October follows:

Locomotives

Serviceable	2702 (includes 143 U. S. engines stored)
Unserviceable	3229
Total	5931
% Unserviceable	54

Passenger Cars

	Day Trains	Dining	Sleeping	2—3—4 Axle	Misc.	Total
Serviceable	345	11	32	4580	3070	8038
Unserviceable	1824	79	109	7134	2725	11871
Total	2169	90	141	11714	5795	19909
% Unserviceable	84	88	77	61	47	60

Freight Cars

	Box	Refrigerator	Gondolas.	Flat Cars	Tank Cars	Misc.	Total
Serviceable	34,910	659	63,716	6,687	7,123	2,755	115,850
Unserviceable	22,625	226	20,047	1,794	1,968	1,470	48,130
Total	57,535	885	83,763	8,481	9,091	4,225	163,980
% Unserviceable	39	25	24	21	21	35	29

Coal Movements from the Ruhr

The RHINE is now completely open to water transportation all the way from ROTTERDAM to KARLSRUHE. Coal shipments from the RUHR should improve from the low point of 61 per cent and 66 per cent of allocations in September for the Western and Eastern Military Districts respectively almost all of which was carried by rail. 69,000

tons are programmed for October movement by water, and a part of this will move, with the prospect of moving all November water allocations. Cold weather begins to slow inland water movements about the middle of December, and usually diminishes water movements by about one-third until about the middle of March, when full activity is resumed. However, this year attempts will be made to maintain full movement over winter period.

Supply Control

Eastern Military District

The Third Army has indicated a requirement for 1,000,000 blankets for displaced persons, disarmed enemy forces and civilian detainees. Theater Service Forces has been directed to release 500,000, which represents the total Civil Affairs/Military Government stocks on the continent. Efforts are being made to cover the deficit.

Austria

Wheat shipments to Austria were 3804 net long tons for the week 1—7 October. Wheat/Flour items have been arriving as scheduled. Other food stuffs, which were behind schedule, will become current with the arrival of a special train from Marseilles.

Requirements for 200 DDT hand dusters and 60,000 cc typhus vaccine have been filled from U. S. Forces European Theater stocks.

Food

An estimate of imported food requirements through 30 June 1946 for United Nations displaced persons and the German civilian population has been submitted. It was requested that Theater Class I stocks be earmarked for Civil Affairs/Military Government requirements as they become surplus. This would obviate shipment to the Zone of Interior and eliminate the necessity of importing like items, thereby saving the double shipping and handling expense.

Medical Supplies

There were 1612.7 tons of DDT powder in Quartermaster Depots as of 1 September which is adequate for Theater requirements.

Imported Wheat and Flour

Total arrivals of wheat have not changed for the week ending 7 October.

Theater Service Forces was directed to call

forward 78,261 net long tons of wheat or equivalent in flour from the United States. This completes the wheat program for 1945, which includes requirements for the balance of 1945 and establishes a reserve of 275,000 tons.

Inventories of imported wheat, rye, and flour in the Military Districts as of 1 October follow: (The amounts of wheat, rye, and flour in the Districts are there for storage purposes only, and bear no relationship to any existing requirements or planned issues.)

(Net Long Tons)

Eastern Military District	Wheat	Rye	Flour
AICHACH	314	565	—
AUGSBURG	711	137	9,386
DACHAU	—	—	1,155
MARZFELD	27	10	457
MUNICH	15,152	2,392	4,152
NÜRNBERG	4,727	31	—
PASING	—	—	81
PLATTING	642	—	—
REGENSBURG	—	—	217
ROSENHEIM	4,005	685	—
ZELL	—	—	29
Credit with Bavarian Food Office	—	5,520	—
Total Wheat/Flour/Rye	25,478	9,340	15,477

Western Military District

AALEN	2,093	—	—
GÖPPINGEN	3,118	—	—
DARMSTADT	—	—	1,616
FRANKFURT	18,483	732	—
GIESSEN	—	—	30,206
		(soya)	592
		(rye)	7
KASSEL	—	—	1,503
LUDWIGSBURG	766	—	—
MANNHEIM-			
HEIDELBERG	23,478	16,718	—
Q-509-A-2	—	—	17,507
		(soya)	229
ULM	—	—	25
Total Wheat/Flour/Rye	47,938	17,450	51,685

Industry

Each of the three States in the U.S. Zone has been given forms and a list of selected plants for a special survey and inventory to determine production capacity, plant value, and machinery and equipment inventory for reparations considerations.

A total of 731 plants are to be covered, which are estimated to represent well over 75 per cent of the total productive capacity of the metals, chemical, machinery and electrical manufacturing industries.

Special teams of technically qualified officers are now surveying the German government-owned, operated and financed plants which were devoted to the manufacture of war munitions and materials. This survey will determine the general-purpose machinery and laboratory equipment which may be adapted to peacetime production, and which is required for that purpose, so that it may be removed. The special machinery and equipment will be available for destruction, as will buildings and other facilities not required for military purposes.

General-purpose machinery and equipment removed from these plants will be offered for reparations if not required in plants approved for production for the civilian economy.

All German civil and military prison industries are now being inventoried by representatives of the Legal Branch, this headquarters. Most of these prisons maintained well-equipped shops, which produced a variety of items. Equipment not considered necessary will be removed and inventoried and reported to the Industrial Section, Economics Branch, this headquarters, for inclusion in industrial facilities available for reparations.

German personnel is lacking at strategic points and travel for organizational purposes is still difficult. Assembly of office equipment at State Capitals is also a problem.

A general consensus on the effects of the denazification of industry may be expressed as follows:

Slowing down of production averages about 50 per cent.

To prevent some shut-downs, management of factories has been taken over by officers and enlisted men pending selection and training of German personnel.

Heavy industries have suffered more than the lighter industries, which are more decentralized and replacement of essential management is more easily accomplished.

Forestry activity has been hard hit in some areas.

Specifically the effect is evidenced in failures of administrative procedures, lack of continuity of policies, procedures and organization, with a resultant increase in number of problems thrown back on Military Government for solution.

The following are plants authorized to resume production through 20 October, with indicated increase over the week ending 13 October:

	Number of Plants		Percent
	13 Oct.	20 Oct.	Increase
Electrical	95	106	11%
Petroleum (1)	8	8	—
Chemical (2)	266	297	9
Building Mat. & Construction (3)	867	972	12
Solid Fuels & Mining (4)	22	26	5
Machinery & Equip	167	207	24
Metal Industry	61	84	37
Consumers Goods (5)	497	561	12

(1) Includes 2 oil refineries.

(2) Includes 71 plants — soap and cleansing agents; 62 plants — lacquer, paints, varnishes, oils and glues.

(3) Includes 972 saw mills.

(4) Includes 17 coal mines.

(5) Includes 66 plants — leather soles, uppers and leather goods;

88 plants — clothing, trousers, raincoats, shirts, hats, coats and dresses;

67 plants — household wares, furniture and utensils.

Machinery and Equipments

Transportation

The effect of Military Government Law No. 8 is being felt in the automotive Industry. The managing directors of Adam Opel AG and Daimler-Benz have been removed. Fifty or more key men, engineers, etc., of the Robert Bosch Co., STUTTGART, have been removed, which has resulted in severely handicapping operations of manufacturers in all the occupied zones of GERMANY. In addition to manufacturing parts for new production, motor transportation is to a large extent dependent on the output of this company for replacement parts.

The following plants are being operated by Military Railway Service in the Western Military District:

Henschel & Sohn, KASSEL: Production and Repair of Locomotives.

Gebrüder Crede & Co., KASSEL: Repair of Railway Cars

Weggman & Co., KASSEL: Repair of Railway Cars

Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, ESSLINGEN: Production of Locomotives and Cars, repair of Locomotives

Mayfarth Co., FRANKFURT: Repair of Railway Cars

Waggonfabrik, H. Fuchs, HEIDELBERG: Repair of Railway Cars.

Agricultural and Food Processing Equipment

The total number of known agricultural implement plants operating has increased from 157 to 177 during the past week. Of these, 84, or 42 per cent are in operation. There is little change in the production status.

Known food processing plants have in-

creased from 98 to 115 with 40, or 34 per cent now in operation.

Light Electrical Equipment

The principal plant of the Siemens & Halske Company at MUNICH, which normally employs 2,000, is at the present time in operation with approximately 750 employees, inclusive of administrative personnel and building rehabilitation workers. Manufacture at the present time includes telephone subscriber sets, telephone switchboards and parts.

The present employment in factories producing installation materials necessary for housing rehabilitation is approximately 2,000, or about 20 per cent of capacity. The production at the present time is dependent upon available stocks of parts and raw materials.

The manufacture of electrical motors of small and medium sizes, urgently required for essential industries and agriculture at the Siemens Schuckert plant at NEUSTADT is approximately 400 to 500 per month. Production eventually can be raised to approximately 1200 per month.

Heavy Electrical Equipment

Carbon brush and eletrolde production has increased approximately 25 per cent in the last month. Schunk and Ebe are employing about 300 people, Carbone A. G. about 175, Muschi and Co. about 50. Extensive repairs are necessary on the Muschi plant in NÜRNBERG. At present orders are exceeding capacity because of the lack of fuel and raw materials. Conradty is operating at a limited rate but expects to reach the 7500 ton-per-year rate for electrode needs of the chemical industry when fuel and raw material become available.

Transformer production is low, a few being produced by Siemens Schuckert Werks at NÜRNBERG. Brown Bovera are doing some repair work.

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Metals, Coal and Mining

Metals

Pending a decision on the allocation of steel products to the U. S. Zone from the British Zone for the last quarter of 1945, the U. S. Zone has been authorized by the British to place orders up to a maximum of 10,000 tons of finished steel products from steel plants in the British Zone. All orders will be routed through a German organization set up by the British to receive and place orders.

Rolling-mill equipment being manufactured for the Haidhof Plant of MAXHUTTE, the only major steel plant operating in the U. S. Zone, was shipped to HAIDHOF from SEIGEN 18 October. Equipment will aid in increasing the output of urgently-needed sheet steel from this plant.

Coal and Mining

Difficulty continues in arranging for mine supplies from other Zones of Occupation, due to lack of definite policy or directives for movement of materials or for travel of Ger-

man mine personnel engaged in supply transactions.

The latest available data on coal production in the U. S. Zone are as follows in metric tons:

Brown Coal	Week Ending	
	Sept 22	Sept 29
Net Pithead Production	64,027	62,619
Used for energy distribution	26,654	25,697
Shipped to briquette plants	18,162	17,867
Available for distribution	17,496	17,345
Briquettes available for dist.	6,156	6,350
Stein and Pech Coal		
Net Pithead Production	25,469	25,404
Used for energy distribution	9,423	9,400
Shipped to briquette plants	200	215
Available for distribution	18,233	17,875
Briquettes available for dist.	281	296

An inquiry is being made into the possibility of receiving 10,000 tons of brown coal from CZECHOSLOVAKIA, January through March for the purpose of power generation at the ARZBERG power plant, situated near the CZECHOSLOVAKIA border and near the coal fields.

Chemicals

Rubber Products

Buna production will probably start in December at LUDWIGSHAVEN. Carbide is now being produced in the French Zone and present difficulty is in reconstructing the Butadiene plant. Minimum capacity at start of operation will be 500 tons for first month, with a goal of 1400 tons per month to be attained in the near future. Coat is still the main problem.

Six hundred tons of coal and 60 tons of rubber will be shipped to Peters Pneumatic at KLEIN ANHEIM for manufacture of belting for the SAAR.

Fertilizers

Liquid ammonia from the LUDWIGSHAVEN plant will be shipped to the HÖCHST plant for manufacture of ammonia sulfate fertilizer. Shipments at rate of about ten tons per day of nitrogen as ammonia, will start in December, if the French can get enough coal to operate their plant at the capacity rate of

200 tons per day. Shipments will increase to 40 tons per day in February.

Arrangements have been made to start moving 14,000 tons of coke from the RUHR to Trostber Cyanamid Fertilizer plant in November.

Insecticides

Transfer was approved of 450 tons of sulfur from Anorgana G.M.B.H. at GENDORF to Sud-chemie at KELHEIM for manufacture of carbon bisulfide insecticide.

Allocation of Chemicals

Release was approved of the following chemicals to French Zone:

100 kilos ethyl acetate	3 tons triethyl phosphate
3000 kilos manganese lactate	10 tons dismul- (for breaking petroleum emulsions)

1000 lbs liquid ammonia was located in Eastern Military District for BERLIN.

Consumer Goods

Ceramics

The estimated monthly coal requirements for the ceramics industry in the U. S. Zone are approximately 35,000 tons, based on the operation of the industry at five per cent of its capacity.

Industrial requirements are such that hard coal must be supplied in a ratio to brown coal of one to two. The use of hard coal is essential in attaining the high temperatures necessary in burning certain ware. The coal shortage has curtailed operations to the point where less than one per cent of the ceramics industry is in operation. Lack of fuel for space heating for drying purposes has resulted in the lay-off of laborers in the porcelain, which continues to operate its decorating departments with skeleton staffs.

A trade organization for the ceramic industry is being formed in BAVARIA. Membership in the organization is open to all manufacturers of the following ceramic products: porcelain and porcelain-like ware, earthen ware, pottery, floor and wall tile, stove tile, dental porcelain and abrasives. The organization will represent ceramics manufacturers' interests to the Local and Regional Governments in BAVARIA and is already working in close co-operation with the Ministry of Economics.

Oil

The following quantities of contaminated petroleum products, now in storage at ANTWERP, are being released to the U. S. Zone for civilian use (The use of these stocks will be charged against the Army allocations for civilian use):

100 octane gasoline	5000	gal. bulk storage
MT 80	17000	" " "
Diesel	34400	" " "
Asphalt	6150	" " "
Unidentified oil	5000	" " "
Fuel oil	12000	" " "
Fuel oil	13000	gal. in containers
Cyl oil	15600	" " "
Unidentified	4800	" " "
Diesel	4000	" " "

Arrangements have been made to supply Dismulgan, a de-emulsifying agent for crude oil which is urgently needed in the HANNOVER and HAMBURG oil fields.

Light Metals

Stove production has a high priority, and every effort is being made to assist manufac-

turers in this emergency program. The heater program is progressing satisfactorily and no further assistance is required.

Textiles

Warehouse space for 13,000 bales of cotton, received in MANNHEIM from excess stocks in FRANCE has been located in MANNHEIM and vicinity.

A conference was held of textile and clothing men at HEIDELBERG to formulate the organization of the Trade Associations for the Textile and Clothing Industry for the three States in the U. S. Zone.

Paper and Paper Products

Investigation was made of the Waldhof Kosteim Pulp and Paper Mill's problem of securing coal. It was found that both the Landwirtschaftsämter at WIESBADEN and Seventh Army Industry Branch are unable to secure enough coal to keep this plant in operation after 20 October.

Disposition of pulp and waste paper stocks found in captured enemy equipment stores in the Western Military District is being worked out and allocations made.

Printing

Upon the receipt of official orders allowing the formation of trade associations, were sent to the printers of FRANKFURT to meet for the purpose of establishing such an association in their industry. This will be the first association formed in this industry under the new ruling, and it is hoped that a procedure for forming other associations in other localities will be established to facilitate the forming of organizations throughout the three States in the U. S. Zone.

Footwear and Leather

Shortage of coal is felt by plants. Progress is being made by most plants, and in general a substantial increase in production is shown.

Considerable amounts of restricted leather are being used for unessential purposes, for manufacturing of purses, wallets, etc., thus endangering the program of filling military and essential civilian requirements and supplying leather-hungry liberated countries.

Requirements for Buna, used in the manufacture of sole material, has been requested from the British Zone, but allotments to the U. S. Zone are so small that there is danger of the shoe industry's being excluded entirely.

Requirements and Allocations

NOVEMBER POL ALLOCATIONS

POL Allocations from indigenous production and Military stocks for November follow in metric tons:

	Gasoline			Diesel Fuel		
	Indig. enous Production	Mil. Stocks	Total	Indig. enous Production	Mil. Stocks	Total
Railroads	378	—	378	589	—	589
Great Hesse	300	1,200	1,500	151	2,649	2,800
North-Württem- berg-Baden	123	852	975	100	1,900	2,000
Bremen						
Sub-District	300	—	300	700	—	700
Bavaria	424	3,076	3,500	1,873*	83*	1,956*
				200	4,644	4,844
U. S. Sector, Berlin	275	—	275	150	—	150
Total	1,800	5,128	6,928	3,763	9,276	13,039

	Kerosene			Tractor Fuel		
	Indig. enous Production	Mil. Stocks	Total	Indig. enous Production	Mil. Stocks	Total
Railroads	—	263	263	—	—	—
Great Hesse	—	177	177	124	—	124
North Württem- berg-Baden	—	251	251	170	—	170
Bremen						
Sub-District	—	59	59	6	—	6
Bavaria	—	83*	83*	1,873*	—*	1,873*
		943	943	267		267
U. S. Sector, Berlin	—	17	17	—	—	—
Total	—	1,793	1,793	2,440	—	2,440

NOTE: *To be applied against Diesel fuel oil allocations.

NOVEMBER COAL ALLOCATIONS

Coal Allocations for November compared with October follow in metric tons:

	November		October	
	Military	Civilian	Total	Total
O. C. O. T.	326,400	—	326,400	352,577
Eastern Military				
District	65,900	280,000	345,900	324,000
Western Military				
District	87,100	335,500	422,600	372,300
USFET- HQ				
Comd	10,500	5,000	15,500	17,000
U. S. Sector,				
Berlin	14,800	99,000	113,800	95,000
Austria	12,500	47,500	60,000	60,000
Bremen				
Sub-District	35,500	63,000	98,500	90,700
Totals	552,700	830,000	1,382,700	1,311,577

Restitution Control

Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

Arrangements have been made with appropriate NETHERLANDS authorities for the return of 26 highly-prized Dutch paintings now in GERMANY. Many high officials have been invited to the presentation ceremony at which the first restitution of looted NETHERLANDS art will be made.

The return of works of art looted by the Germans from FRANCE, which was begun by a token restitution of 71 paintings of the highest quality transported to PARIS in September, is being continued by the preparation of a bulk shipment of 32 railroad cars now being assembled at FÜSSEN (BAVARIA). Additional carloads are being made up at MUNICH. The actual shipment will continue over a period of weeks and, when completed, the major part of the material stolen by the Einsatzstab Rosenberg will have been returned to FRANCE.

Restitution

Precision optical instruments removed from small arms factories in TULLE, FRANCE, claimed by the Mission d'Information Technique, have been located and identified. The release of these instruments, which are important in metallurgical studies at TULLE for railroad stock, has been directed.

The Minister of Reconstruction and Urbanism has presented a claim through the U. S. Forces European Theater to FRANCE for the restitution equipment belonging to the War Victims Industrialists Association (principally Fritz Marti & Fils). A search has been instituted for this equipment, which is supposed to be within a 45-kilometer radius of STUTTGART. It is stated that the filling of Allied orders received by the Association will be delayed by the absence of this equipment.

U. S. Forces European Theater Mission to the NETHERLANDS has presented a claim for material of the NETHERLANDS Railways, UTRECHT, for the reconstruction of railway bridges. The material appears to be located in both the British and U. S. Zones. The NETHERLANDS has presented a claim for material of the NETHERLANDS Railways, UTRECHT, for the reconstruction of railway bridges. The material appears to be located in both the British and U. S. Zones. The NETHERLANDS Government has requested that highest priority be given this application in order to prevent the forming of ice dams which might impair the dikes protecting the province of UTRECHT.

The American Embassy at PRAGUE has transmitted a claim for 80,000 pairs of shoes removed by Germans from the Bata Shoe Company at CHEB. It is believed that these shoes are at the China Factory "Bäg" in SCHÖNWALD near SELB. An investigation is being made.

The Czech Minister for Foreign Affairs has asked for the return of scientific equipment of the Chemical Institute in PRAGUE, said to be located at HERSBRUCK. More details have been requested as to description of the equipment while a preliminary search is being instituted.

A claim has been received from the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the American Embassy at PRAGUE, for the return of 7,000 open railway cars. It is claimed that these cars are urgently needed for coal transports before the winter season. Transportation is being requested to supply information as to the total number of Czech wagons on hand and to suggest possible phasing of return.

Displaced Persons

Summary of Current Situation

Requiring Repatriation from	
U. S./British/French Zones (Germany)	957,000x
Probably non-repatriable	209,000xx
Repatriated	5,520,000

TOTAL 6,520,000

x Estimated 43,000 outside camps in British Zone have been dropped, pending detailed census.

xx Excludes 105,000 Germans in U. S. Zone of CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Current Situation by Nationality

Nationals whom UNRRA is authorized to assist:

	Requiring Repatriation fr BR/FR/US Zones Germany	Probably Non- repatriable	Repatriated to 12 Oct.
French	2,000		1,518,000
Netherlanders	3,000		280,000
Belgian & Lucem- bourg	1,000		280,000
Danish			(Est) 5,000
Norwegian			(Est) 6,000
Russian (Disputed Citizenship)		38,000	2,034,000
Polish	786,000	(3)	156,000
Czech		3,000	(Est) 135,000
Yugoslaw		29,000	(Est) 204,000
Greek	1,000		13,000
Italian	2,000(1)		589,000
Others	70,000(2)		24,000
	865,000	70,000	5,265,000

(1) Council Resolution 37 permits Italian nationals to receive UNRRA aid.

(2) This figure includes 3 categories; (a) those who have been classified as stateless, although the exact number is as yet unknown; (b) disputed or undetermined citizenship; (c) miscellaneous nationals.

(3) For the period 4 October to 17 October a total of 62,000 Poles were repatriated. This figure is not as yet reflected in the totals remaining in the zone in Appendix I due to the lag reporting. The figures were obtained from Repatriation Section this

headquarters and headquarters, British Army of the RHINE. A breakdown is as follows — 11,413 from French Zone, 43,233 from U. S. Zone, 8,000 from the British Zone.

Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians:

	Requiring Repatriation fr BR/FR/US Zones Germany	Probably Non- repatriable	Repatriated 12 Oct.
Estonians	—	24,000	—
Latvians	—	67,000	1,000
Lithuanians	—	48,000	—
TOTAL		139,000	1,000

Nationals whom UNRRA is not authorized to assist:

	Requiring Repatriation from BR/FR/US Zones Germany	Probably Non- repatriable	Repatriation to 12 Oct.
Hungarians	82,000	—	30,000
Rumanians	10,000	—	5,000
Bulgarians		—	2,000
Germans (from U. S. Zone (Czech.)		—	51,000
TOTAL	92,000		88,000

Reparation figures for the French, Netherlanders, Belgians, Czechs, Yugoslavs, Greeks and Italians are obtained from official sources of Governments concerned and include repatriates from areas other than the Allied zones of Germany.

Included in the French figure of 1,518,000 are 153,450 repatriated by air. Ten per cent allowance for self-repatriation is included.

British Zone Authorities report a total of 318,628 displaced persons received from the Soviet Zone as the 12 October, including 278,876 Western Europeans, 12,649 Czechs, 38,558 Yugoslavians, 2,494 Greeks, 185,907 Italian and 144 Bulgarians. The U. S. Zone received 336,116 displaced persons from the Soviet Zone including 231,382 Western Europeans, 88 Balts, 1,455 Poles, 1,898 Czechs, 5,428 Yugoslavs, 3 Greeks, 95,169 Italians, 71 Hungarians, 145 Rumanians and 479 others, as of 12 October 1945.

Weekly Communicable Disease Report
United States Zone of Germany
Cases and Deaths for Week Ending 7 September 1945

Land or Regierungs- Bezirk	Cases, Death	Reported Number of New CASES and DEATHS of COMMUNICABLE DISEASE																				c: cases	d: deaths							
		Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung & larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Polio myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever			Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles
Kassel	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 2	20	22	2	*	—	1	99	16	39	3	2	—	—	3	52	—	—	—	1	*	*	
Wiesbaden	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	86 4	21	49	2	—	—	—	167	28	18	2	—	—	—	*	*	*	—	—	1	*	*	
Hessen	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	28	38	—	28	3	—	*	*	19	1	6	2	—	15	270	—	—	—	1	36	2	1
Württemberg	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	124 4	26	21	10	1	—	3	143	39	12	2	1	—	—	*	*	*	—	—	—	*	*	—
Baden	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1	17	26	1	9	—	—	77	7	4	2	3	—	—	2	*	*	—	—	1	*	*	*
Bremen	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	203 4	24	65	—	*	—	3	*	*	13	3	—	—	—	*	*	*	—	—	—	*	*	*
Schwaben	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 4	19	25	1	12	—	2	38	9	8	3	1	—	—	*	*	22	—	—	—	3	*	—
Oberbayern												No Report																		
Nieder- and Oberpfalz	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	124 7	28	271	47	2	—	1	*	*	37	3	4	—	—	—	153	—	—	—	2	*	*	1
Ober- and Mittelfranken	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	140 8	55	38	7	2	—	2	122	46	50	11	12	—	—	2	103	—	—	—	4	15	1	—
Mainfranken	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 4	18	34	—	5	—	—	18	5	12	—	34	—	—	3	151	—	—	—	2	22	1	*
Berlin (US. Sec.)	c	1	—	—	—	—	—	103 3	33	105	—	*	—	1	95	128	200	14	132	1	—	*	*	*	—	—	—	*	*	*
TOTAL	c	1	—	—	—	—	—	1127 42	289	694	70	59	3	13	759	178	412	44	195	3	—	25	751	—	—	—	12	76	7	2

APPENDIX "A"

Weekly Communicable Disease Report
United States Zone of Germany
Cases and Deaths for Week Ending 14 September 1945

Land or Regierungs- Bezirk	Reported Number of New CASES and DEATHS of COMMUNICABLE DISEASE																				c: cases		d: deaths							
	Cases, Deaths	Typhus Fever louse borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung and larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps	
Kassel	c p	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	69 —	14 1	66 6	5 1	* *	— —	— —	96 —	40 —	56 3	9 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	6 —	— —	— —	1 —	7 —	* *	* *
Wiesbaden	c p	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	70 2	30 1	38 6	6 2	7 —	2 —	1 —	231 —	46 —	18 4	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	* *	* *	— —	— —	1 —	* *	* *	* *
Hessen	c p	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	75 3	35 —	21 2	— —	38 1	3 —	1 —	* *	* *	13 —	4 —	5 —	— —	— —	— —	25 —	246 —	— —	— —	— —	23 —	4 —	* *
Württemberg	c p	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	119 6	28 —	28 7	4 —	4 —	— —	— —	68 —	19 —	2 2	3 2	— —	— —	— —	* *	* *	— —	— —	— —	— —	* *	1 —	* *
Baden	c p	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	115 2	22 —	24 6	1 1	1 —	— —	— —	25 —	5 —	9 —	2 —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	* *	* *	— —	— —	2 —	* *	* *	* *
Bremen	c p	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	132 6	8 1	21 1	— —	* *	2 1	— —	* *	* *	8 1	5 —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	* *	* *	— —	— —	— —	* *	* *	* *
Schwaben	c p	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	42 3	23 —	24 3	— —	7 —	— —	— —	54 —	13 —	12 1	1 —	3 1	— —	— —	— —	27 —	— —	— —	— —	3 —	* *	* *	* *
Oberbayern	c p	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	88 —	37 —	76 10	1 —	23 —	1 —	6 1	178 —	43 —	95 4	10 —	8 —	— —	— —	— —	* *	44 —	— —	— —	* *	* *	* *	* *
Nieder- and Oberpfalz	c p	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	No Report		— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Ober- and Mittelfranken	c p	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	193 4	47 —	35 13	1 —	2 —	1 —	2 —	162 —	46 —	63 8	18 —	51 —	— —	— —	— —	5 —	226 —	— —	1 —	4 —	8 —	— —	— —
Mainfranken	c p	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	No Report		— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Berlin (US Sector)	c p	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	102 4	23 1	88 36	— —	* *	— —	— —	110 —	27 —	165 22	16 —	85 35	— —	— —	— —	* *	* *	— —	— —	2 —	* *	* *	* *
TOTAL	c p	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1005 30	277 4	421 90	18 4	82 1	7 —	12 2	924 —	239 —	441 45	69 2	157 36	— —	— —	— —	31 —	549 —	— —	1 —	14 —	41 —	5 —	— —

APPENDIX "B"

Weekly Communicable Disease Report,
United States Zone of Germany
Case and Deaths for Week Ending 21 September 1945

Land or Regierungs- Bezirk	Cases, Deaths	Reported Number of New CASES and DEATHS of COMMUNICABLE DISEASE																								c: cases	d: deaths					
		Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung & larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Polio myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic			Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps	
Kassel	c	—	—	—	—	—	76	11	41	—	12	—	—	—	84	42	43	7	—	—	—	*	24	—	—	—	1	*	*			
	p	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*			
Wiesbaden	c	—	—	—	—	—	60	15	15	—	*	3	1	—	69	25	5	3	—	—	—	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	*			
	p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	*	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*			
Hessen	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No Report			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No Report			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Württemberg	c	—	—	—	—	—	118	40	21	2	5	—	1	—	130	23	19	2	1	—	—	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	2	*		
	p	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—	—	
Baden	c	—	—	—	—	—	68	7	17	5	4	—	1	—	*	*	7	—	—	1	1	—	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	*		
	p	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	
Bremen	c	—	—	—	—	—	121	12	31	—	*	—	—	—	*	*	13	6	1	—	—	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	*	*		
	p	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	2	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	
Schwaben	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No Report			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No Report			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oberbayern	c	—	—	—	—	—	118	32	70	7	4	1	—	—	118	29	38	6	23	—	—	*	48	—	—	—	6	*	*	*	*	
	p	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—	—	—
Nieder- and Oberpfalz	c	3	—	—	—	—	131	25	297	36	8	2	—	—	138	26	52	3	9	—	—	1	224	—	—	—	*	*	3	*	1	
	p	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—	—	—
Ober- and Mittelfranken	c	1	—	—	—	—	186	36	32	4	1	3	2	1	155	36	65	20	8	—	—	2	189	—	—	2	9	—	2	—	—	—
	p	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	11	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mainfranken	c	—	—	—	—	—	62	15	16	—	5	—	—	—	38	9	24	3	13	4	—	4	87	—	—	3	14	*	*	*	*	*
	p	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berlin (US Sector)	c	1	—	—	—	—	117	36	105	—	*	1	—	—	128	21	157	13	76	—	—	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	p	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	43	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	c	5	—	—	—	—	1057	224	645	54	39	10	5	—	860	211	423	63	142	5	—	—	7	548	—	—	2	30	7	1	—	—
	p	1	—	—	—	—	59	4	105	5	—	3	1	—	—	—	44	2	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX "C"

Communicable Disease Report
United States Zone of Germany
for Week Ending 28 September 1945

Land or Regierungs- Bezirk	Popu- lation	Cases, Deaths	Typhus Fever louse-borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung and larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps	
Kassel	1,159,153	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	97 4	24 —	49 12	4 1	* *	—	2 —	136 —	51 —	43 2	4 —	2 —	—	—	—	—	19 —	—	—	3	31	*	*
Wiesbaden	1,181,602	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 2	16 —	20 5	6 1	* *	—	1 —	90 —	29 —	6 —	4 2	—	—	—	—	* *	* *	—	—	—	*	*	
Hessen	910,471	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Württemberg	1,908,000	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	144 7	52 3	37 12	1 2	17 —	—	2 —	142 —	32 —	15 3	8 —	1 —	6 —	—	—	* *	* *	—	—	—	4	*	*
Baden	1,420,750	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	109 5	29 —	42 6	1 1	10 —	—	—	37 —	17 —	7 1	2 —	5 —	—	—	—	1 —	* *	* *	—	—	1	*	*
Bremen	558,096	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	158 7	21 —	15 6	—	* *	—	—	* *	* *	6 —	2 —	—	—	—	—	* *	* *	—	—	—	*	*	
Schwaben	949,043	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oberbayern	1,932,163	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	92 2	54 1	58 2	3 1	14 —	1 —	5 —	119 —	43 —	35 4	7 —	13 —	—	—	—	28 —	—	—	6	6	*	*	
Nieder- and Oberpfalz	1,605,274	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	159 7	38 —	301 15	35 1	1 —	2 1	2 —	139 —	45 —	44 2	5 —	—	—	—	—	243 —	—	—	5	2	*	*	
Ober- and Mittelfranken	1,898,220	C	1	—	—	—	—	—	167 8	46 —	36 18	1 1	2 —	—	1 —	138 —	48 —	50 1	12 —	3 —	—	—	—	125 —	—	—	3	—	2	—	
Mainfranken	910,980	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Berlin (US Sector)	800,000	C	1	—	—	—	—	—	131 6	28 —	105 43	—	* *	—	1 —	189 —	19 —	155 16	13 1	67 30	—	—	—	* *	* *	—	—	1	*	*	
TOTAL	15,233,752	C	3	—	—	—	—	—	1125 52	308 4	663 119	51 8	44 —	3 1	14 —	990 —	284 —	361 29	57 3	91 30	6 —	—	—	1 —	41 5	—	—	23	39	2	—

NOTE: *No data submitted

Communicable Disease Rates for United States Zone of Germany Expressed as Cases per 10,000 Persons Annually

1945	Week Ending	Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung and larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Polomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps
	8 June	3.95	—	—	—	—	—	15.20	7.56	12.03	.81	2.25	.30	.21	8.91	2.38	2.30	2.04	1.70	.8	—	—	14.68	—	—	.34	.68	.89	.13
	15 June	5.45	—	—	—	—	—	16.17	8.86	8.58	.87	1.86	.20	.12	5.58	2.53	3.16	.87	6.37	1.74	—	.80	9.61	—	.15	.20	2.41	1.34	.04
	22 June	5.84	—	—	—	—	—	19.20	8.42	13.70	.87	2.28	.15	.34	10.17	3.15	4.14	1.75	7.09	.49	—	.15	16.81	—	.04	.53	3.07	.49	—
	29 June	1.93	—	.11	—	—	—	16.88	8.57	8.76	.83	1.06	.08	.04	9.86	1.82	1.78	.99	4.97	.38	—	.34	12.22	—	—	.04	.68	1.25	—
	6 July	.72	—	—	—	—	—	20.29	7.21	13.98	.65	1.08	.14	.25	15.74	3.19	3.48	1.15	19.32	—	—	.79	32.37	—	.04	.86	.75	.65	.07
	13 July	1.68	—	—	—	—	—	19.86	7.71	12.15	.29	1.18	.18	.25	18.78	5.88	3.91	.82	13.55	.79	—	.04	33.88	—	.07	.79	1.45	.72	—
	20 July	.79	—	—	—	—	—	27.38	10.62	14.37	.61	4.37	.23	.55	20.14	5.33	8.74	1.30	19.56	.10	—	.07	22.63	—	—	.79	1.30	.48	—
	27 July	.55	—	—	—	—	—	28.33	9.42	14.88	1.23	1.09	.34	.27	14.66	2.66	6.83	1.13	17.27	.17	—	.23	24.03	—	.07	.72	.65	.17	—
	3 Aug.	.30	—	—	—	—	—	30.93	11.81	15.22	1.30	3.21	.27	.55	28.29	6.59	11.08	1.84	17.03	.44	—	.41	19.22	—	.20	.58	1.53	.85	.07
	10 Aug.	.27	—	—	—	—	—	31.30	12.15	24.24	1.19	4.13	.24	.34	31.23	8.47	11.26	2.53	13.86	.07	.03	.51	22.51	—	.10	.72	1.95	.17	—
	17 Aug.	.29	—	—	—	—	—	35.93	11.38	14.55	.55	3.08	.34	.67	39.85	9.87	13.03	2.87	12.73	—	.04	2.02	16.63	—	.13	.88	1.26	.97	.17
	24 Aug.	.20	—	—	—	—	—	36.42	11.30	16.32	.99	3.07	.31	.31	41.64	9.86	12.63	2.63	8.88	.03	—	.75	22.73	—	.07	.85	1.60	.96	—
	31 Aug.	.39	—	—	—	—	—	41.56	9.62	21.70	2.07	3.75	.12	.47	45.04	14.27	17.83	3.01	7.54	.12	—	.44	14.79	—	.08	.59	3.17	1.17	—
	7 Sept.	.03	—	—	—	—	—	44.06	11.30	27.13	2.73	2.31	.11	.51	39.69	6.96	16.11	1.72	7.62	.11	—	.98	29.36	—	—	.77	2.97	.27	.07
	14 Sept.	.03	—	—	—	—	—	41.09	11.33	17.21	.77	3.55	.29	.49	37.70	9.77	18.03	2.82	6.42	—	—	1.27	22.45	—	.05	.57	1.68	.20	—
	21 Sept.	.19	—	—	—	—	—	41.10	8.90	25.08	2.10	1.52	.39	.19	33.48	8.20	16.45	2.45	5.52	.19	—	.27	21.31	—	.07	.27	1.17	.27	.04
	28 Sept.	.12	—	—	—	—	—	46.94	12.85	27.66	2.13	1.84	.12	.58	41.30	11.85	15.06	2.38	3.80	.25	—	.04	17.31	—	—	.96	1.63	.08	—
	Average June, July August	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.41	9.62	15.26	.96	2.59	.23	.35	23.69	6.20	7.68	1.78	12.27	.35	—	.44	23.60	—	.07	.61	1.64	.77	—

* Provisional Rate — Does not include Schwaben or Oberbayern. ** Provisional Rate — Does not include Oberbayern.

APPENDIX "E"

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Military Government

No. 16

WEEKLY FIELD REPORT

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UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

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RESTRICTED

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

GREAT HESSE, NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

23 OCTOBER 1945



Military Government

WEEKLY FIELD REPORT



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

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General

There is to be established in STUTTGART early in November a Regional Government Co-ordinating Office, to be a connecting link between the Deputy Military Government and the German Secretariat which is being set up as a co-ordinating facility between the three States of the Zone. In continuation of previous meetings designed to place full responsibility of the German Economic Agencies (operating under U.S. policy), U.S. Economic representatives are scheduled to confer this week with Military Government functional officers and German civil authorities in the three State capitals.

Election Codes: All election codes have been completed by the three States and submitted to this headquarters for study and forwarding to Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.).

Displaced Persons: As an interim policy, established as a result of a request from the Eastern Military District, Jews (other than those formerly repatriated) now infiltrating into the U.S. Zone will be temporarily cared for in segregated installations separate from UNRRA or Jewish centers. Of the 496,777 displaced persons still in the Zone (as of 19 October), 33,734 Russians and 80,755 Balts are classified as non-repatriable. Polish movement by rail was discontinued in a three-day embargo on 25 October, scheduled to resume at the rate of two trains daily. Hungarian movement has been stopped until 2 November. To date, 72,052 Poles and 22,500 Hungarians have been repatriated. Return to all Zones of Germany of 152,000 German nationals from U.S. Zone, AUSTRIA, (including 42,000 former Wehrmacht personnel) is scheduled for completion by 31 October.

Education and Religion: An amendment to the 7 July directive on Military Government, covering the subjects of libraries and youth activities, has been issued. At the German Evangelical Church Conference held at STUTTGART 18-29 October, with international Protestant Church representatives in attendance, the various phases of the problem of rehabilitation of the Evangelical Church were discussed.

Permission was given for the reopening of the following educational institutions in the U.S. Zone: Philosophical-Theological Hochschule, and the Boys' Seminary at DILLINGEN; the Maristen Missions Seminary Furstenzell at PASSAU; the Technische Hochschule BERLIN, formerly located temporarily in the U.S. Zone, AUSTRIA, now moved to ERLANGEN; the Philosophical-Theological College of St. Georgen, FRANKFURT; the Episcopal Seminary for Priests at LIMBURG; and the Priester Seminar at FULDA.

The quota of displaced persons permitted to attend German medical schools was raised from four per cent to ten per cent of the total enrollment.

Finance: A directive has been issued to the Military Districts designating the Reichsbankhauptstelle, FRANKFURT, as the central accounting and settlement office in the U.S. Zone for inter-zonal giro transfers between the U.S. Zone and the British and French Zones. Forty-seven claims from United Nations and neutral countries were received during the week, making a total of 1712 claims received to date. Five were received from enemy nationals.

Economics: The International Seed Conference was held at BRUSSELS, 12 October. There is an ample seed supply for the world's requirements. The U.S. Zone of Germany was allocated 23,900 tons of seed, 19,265 tons of which is to come from the United States. Emergency requirements for wheat in the French Zone of Germany was met by making available 15,000 NLT of wheat now stored in the U.S. Zone.

Restitution of Fine Art: A ceremony was held in AMSTERDAM on 24 October for the return to the NETHERLANDS of looted Dutch paintings, valued at 1,500,000 dollars. The ceremony, arranged by the Netherlands authorities as an expression of international amity and co-operation, marks the first restitution to the NETHERLANDS of looted works of art.

Denazification: The following shows comparative figures received to date on progress in denazification:

Fragebogen: Mandatory-Removal Category:

By:	Received:	Processed:	Total Found to be in Category:	Still Retained in Office:
15 Sept	351,607	251,693	60,564	10,789
13 Oct	544,971	365,674	85,915	2,405
20 Oct	605,044	412,531	96,303	1,656

Of the 227 detachments in the Zone, 156 report that Fragebogen have been made out on all employees of German civil agencies. Arrests of nazis or militarists in the Mandatory-Arrest Category now total 22,259.

Communications: Because rehabilitation of the Reichspost is being hampered by lack of vehicles for mail transport, Military Districts were directed to return to the Reichspost all postal vehicles now being used for their purposes. Authority was granted for the resumption of the postal check and savings services in the U.S. Zone. Arrangements for inter-zonal transportation of mail are now complete, and instructions pertaining thereto have been sent to Military Districts.

Political Activities

Detachments throughout the United States Zone report a slight increase in political activities in the larger cities but a continuing complete lack of interest in the smaller communities. A Regierungsbezirk in BAVARIA states that the complexities involved in making application for the formation of parties, as well as the restrictions on membership, have, to some extent, retarded political development. Again, the fact that parties are permitted to organize only on the lowest level necessarily limits their authority as well as their appeal. In some localities numerous parties with practically identical programs but slightly different names have asked for authorization to organize. The situation is confusing to the average German who prefers to wait until the small groups have become affiliated with a larger organization before committing himself. He fears the possibility of joining a party whose program may be satisfactory on the local level, but might prove entirely unsatisfactory at a later date when regional and national issues are involved. Landkreis BERGSTRASSE in Regierungsbezirk DARMSTADT reports that many so-called Christian-Democrat or Democrat parties have asked for permission to organize. The detachment is suggesting that they amalgamate, at least temporarily, on the Landkreis level.

The parties of the left continue to hold their lead in actual organization. In BAVARIA, to date, 28 political groups have received authorization from Military Government: 12 Social Democratic, 10 Communist, 2 Christian Social, 2 Christian Democrat, 1 Antifascist Socialist, and 1 Christian Social Bavarian Democrat.

A first instance of a political party openly exerting pressure on the civil administration is reported from a Landkreis in WÜRTTEMBERG. The Social Democratic Party submitted a request for the removal from office of certain functionaries including non-nazis as well as nazis in the discretionary removal category. They also expressed dissatisfaction with the Oberbürgermeister.

As to the political status of former members of the nazi party, there are still many conflicting opinions. The Communist Party in

SCHWÄBISCH GMÜND denies membership to anyone who ever belonged to the NSDAP or any of its affiliates. On the other hand there are persistent reports that the Communists are accepting former nazis, and in some instances carrying on an active campaign for their support. This confusion may be explained again by the fact that parties are officially recognized only on the lowest level. Thus, a group of former nazis, it is reported from Landkreis MINDELHEIM in SCHWABEN, are preparing to organize a Communist party. It may be expected that this anomalous situation will continue until such time as some control or supervision may be exercised from higher levels on subordinate groups which appropriate their political label for purposes of camouflage.

As far as actual exclusion from party membership in legitimate organizations is concerned, it is noteworthy that the Social Democratic Party in MANNHEIM has established a committee of five to pass on membership applications of former nazis. "Militarists and activists" will not be permitted to join, but nominal nazis will.

In drafting the new municipal codes there is the same disagreement over the question of former nazis. The BADEN code excludes automatically all who were members of the NSDAP before 1 May, 1937, or held a position above that of Blockleiter. In the WÜRTTEMBERG code, on the other hand, no mention is made of the status of nazis.

STUTTGART states that the majority of Germans seem to favor exclusion of nazis from public office but not their disfranchisement.

Resentment against fraternization between American soldiers and German girls continues to be reported by a number of detachments, but not with the same frequency as heretofore. In some localities those responsible for posting bills and for anti-American agitation have been apprehended. This may have lessened the ardor of others. In SONTRA the Germans themselves have reacted against this type of activity, as indicated by posters warning workers against activities of former nazis.

Legal

Eastern Military District

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURTS

BAVARIA: In the week ending 18 October two General Court cases were tried, one involving the forgery of the signature of an American officer and the unlawful possession of a pistol. The accused in this case was sentenced to ten years at hard labor. In the other case, the charge was making false statements to an American soldier on a matter of official concern. In this case the court fined the defendant RM 20,000.

Regierungsbezirk Ober- und Mittelfranken: 449 Summary Court cases were received from the field for examination and review by the Regierungsbezirk detachment. Of these, 154 had been found guilty of major charges, 247 minor charges, 32 had been referred to a higher court, and sixteen had been found not guilty. Eight petitions for review were received.

Seven cases were tried before the Intermediate Court at ANSBACH, resulting in six convictions and one acquittal. Sentences ranged from three to eighteen months.

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern-Oberpfalz: A Summary Military Court found the Bürgermeister of NABBURG guilty of the charge that four unidentified civilians had attacked an American soldier. These civilians could not be identified or apprehended. A collective fine of RM 3,000 was imposed on the Bürgermeister, as the representative of the community, under the provisions of Ordinance 1, Article 4.

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken: The intermediate Court at WÜRZBURG, during the week ending 9 October, tried four cases involving charges as follows: illegal possession of a weapon and assault with a deadly weapon, resulting in a sentence of ten years' imprisonment; two cases involving illegal possession of a deadly weapon, resulting in sentences of eighteen months' and two years' imprisonment; knowledge of the location of a weapon and failure to make disclosure of same, resulting in three months' imprisonment.

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben: In the week ending 11 October, two cases involving the unlawful possession of firearms were tried by the Intermediate Court. In one of these cases, the court ascertained that a defense witness (brother of the original defendant) testified falsely before the court, and that he was equally guilty with the accused. The court there-upon joined this witness as a defendant, found both of them guilty, and sentenced each to a term of ten years' im-

prisonment at hard labor. The second case also involved two defendants, one of whom was found to be not guilty, while the other received a sentence of four years' imprisonment at hard labor.

A former employee of Military Government in this area was tried on the charge of falsifying his Fragebogen. The court found him guilty, and sentenced him to three years' imprisonment, but because of the defendant's poor health the court suspended two and one half years of the sentence on good behavior after the first six months of the sentence had been served. In another case involving a former employee of Military Government, the charge was the unlawful use of a Military Government requisition, signed by a Military Government officer, and breaking arrest and detention by the Allied Forces. It was also evident to the court that the accused had falsified his testimony before the court. A sentence of ten years at hard labor was imposed.

A Summary Court at AUGSBURG tried 162 cases in, eight of which resulted in findings of not guilty, 50 charges were withdrawn, and two were referred to a higher court. Of the total, 76 were curfew violations, twenty were disobedience of an order of Military Government, and nineteen involved failure to have a valid identification card. Fines imposed for these offenses ranged from RM 10 to RM 7,000. The sentences of imprisonment imposed ranged from five days to one year.

A General Court on 15 October imposed a death sentence. The case involved four Polish nationals who had been in a displaced persons camp at KAUFBEUREN. They left the camp in an automobile early one morning for the purpose of buying hens and pigs from the local farmers. While engaged in stealing the stock from a farmer, they were apprehended. The farmer, who was also the Bürgermeister of the town of EUROSCHOFFEN, ordered them to leave. Two of the Poles fired at the Bürgermeister, one shot passed through his head, killing him instantly. The two armed Poles were found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. The other two accused were found guilty of being accessories after the fact and of armed robbery, and were sentenced to five years each.

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern: An Intermediate Court, during the week ending 11 October, tried eight cases, involving principally charges of unlawful possession of weapons and making false statements. Two of these statements resulted in the defendants' being found not guilty. In the other six cases, sentences ranging from one to six years and

finer ranging from RM 1500 to 15,000 were assessed. Of twenty cases reviewed. Eighteen sentences were upheld, one was set aside and one sentence reduced.

Western Military District

Great Hesse: A black-market case was tried in HANAU by an intermediate court, resulting in the conviction of nine out of twelve defendants with a fine of RM 50,000 and two years in jail for the principal defendant. Six months and RM 15,000 for three other defendants and fines ranging down to RM 1,000 for the remainder of the accused were given.

For unauthorized possession of Wehrmacht material a SCHLÜCHTERN defendant was sentenced to two months imprisonment and a fine of RM 1,000. At USINGEN, a defendant was fined RM 1,000 for stealing wood from the local school.

NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN: A new Intermediate Court has been authorized at STUTTGART. Summary Courts in WÜRTTEMBERG tried 190 cases of which 168 were sentenced, nineteen were found not guilty, five were suspended and two dismissed.

The sentences imposed ranged from a fine of 770 marks to 80 days' imprisonment. Of this total, 96 were for curfew violations, 28 for disobedience of Military Government orders, nineteen for property possession and eighteen for acts prejudicial to good order.

At MANNHEIM a Summary Court tried 89 cases, of which 45 of the defendants received sentences, thirty-six cases are still pending. Forty nine of the charges were for curfew violations, 36 for acts prejudiced to good order, and nineteen for disobedience.

The General Court at MANNHEIM tried one case in which the defendant was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Bremen Sub-District: In the week ending 17 October, there were 190 cases disposed of by Summary Courts. Of this number, eight were found not guilty, eight were dismissed, eight were referred to a higher court, and two were placed on probation. Fines imposed were from RM 50 to 500. Sentences ranged from four days' to one year imprisonment. Sixty-four of the total were for theft of Allied property, 43 for unlawful possession of Allied property and 24 for curfew violations. In one case the charge was the use of insulting language against an American soldier. The Intermediate Court in the Sub-District tried one German for unlawful possession of firearms. He was found guilty and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. One fifteen-year-old youth was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for stealing a jeep and operating it without license. 145 Summary Court cases were administratively examined and approved. One petition for clemency was received and

the sentence of 150 days' confinement was reduced to 100 days.

U. S. Sector, Berlin: In the week ending 14 October, 24 cases were disposed of in the Military Government Courts, involving 27 charges. Of this number, nine resulted in fines, seven in imprisonment, four in both fines and imprisonment, one in acquittal, and one in suspension of sentence. In one case, a defendant died pending trial and in another the defendant forfeited his bail. The 27 charges comprised: two for sedition and disobedience; six for theft and fraud; eight for unlawful possession of material; six for disobedience of Military Government orders, and five for acts prejudicial to the Allied interests.

GERMAN COURTS

Eastern Military District

BAVARIA: As of 18 October, 101 Amtsgerichte have been either reopened fully or for administrative purposes. The nomination of Dr. Wilhelm Högner, Minister President of BAVARIA, for the position of Minister of Justice, was approved by this headquarters.

Regierungsbezirk Ober- und Mittelfranken: In the week ending 13 October 1945, eleven amendments to orders prepared approving two judges, three prosecutors, five lawyers and two notaries for the courts at NÜRNBERG, LICHTENFELS, BAMBERG and FÜRTH. Orders for the opening of twenty Amtsgerichte in this area have been issued.

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern-Oberpfalz: In the week ending 12 October, two Amtsgerichte were authorized to open and ten additional court officers were approved for local courts, subject to Military Government concurrence. In RIEDENBURG approval was given to the appointment of Dr. Robert Weih as judge of the Amtsgericht.

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken: In the week ending 9 October, George Walter was appointed to the Amtsgericht at Gemünden. At GEROLZHOFEN, the local Amtsgericht was mostly concerned with cases of inheritance, and rights of accession. At KITZINGEN, one member of the Amtsgericht who had been previously approved was removed because of his former nazi activities.

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben: The Amtsgericht at DILLINGEN was opened on 28 September, with Dr. Fritz Riedel as Superintendent Oberamtsdirektor.

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern: Authority has been granted for the reopening of Amtsgericht at MÜHLDORF

Western Military District

Great Hesse: The Landgericht and the Oberstaatsanwaltschaft at MARBURG were opened 1 October.

The Landgericht and the Oberstaatsanwaltschaft at KASSEL will be opened as soon as repairs to the building are completed.

The Amtsgericht at HÖCHST will be reopened to handle non-contentious matters. Criminal cases arising at HÖCHST will be handled by the Amtsgericht at FRANKFURT.

The Amtsgericht at REINHEIM was authorized to reopen.

The Amtsgericht at FRANKFURT reports that in the week ending 6 October, 102 criminal cases were disposed of and that there are 71 pending. 216 contentious and 275 non-contentious civil matters were handled. RM 6840 were collected in fines. The bulk of the new cases involved divorce and other matters of domestic relations.

The Amtsgericht at ERBACH reports that it is still primarily concerned with inheritance investigations, guardianship matters and publication of wills. A few cases involve the purchase of land.

In the week ending 16 October, the Amtsgericht at HOCHSFELD dealt with thirteen cases. For three of these cases, the trial date has been fixed, whereas action has been taken in ten cases. Most of these were theft.

The presiding judge of the Amtsgericht at FULDA has notified the KASSEL Detachment that it would be of utmost necessity to open three Zweigstellen under this Amtsgericht. Permission will be given to open these Zweigstellen as soon as proper personnel can be found. This Amtsgericht tried 24 criminal cases, 56 civil cases and 60 non-contentious matters. The Amtsgericht KORBACH tried three criminal cases meeting out sentences ranging from 6 weeks to one year.

The Amtsgericht at HUNZFELD tried the following cases in the week ending 17 October; four criminal cases involving three convictions, one suspended sentence, twenty-seven non-contentious matters were dealt with.

NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN: On 9 October, one Amtsgericht judge and six additional lawyers were sworn in and qualified as members of the WÜRTTEMBERG bar.

Bremen Sub-District: In the week ending 17 October, the Landgericht at WESERMÜNDE tried two criminal cases, one involving manslaughter in which the accused was acquitted. The other involved assault and battery, and the accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Seventeen persons were sentenced by the BREMEN Landgericht. Eleven of the accused were convicted of theft. On the civilian side, 32 cases were disposed of. Sixty-nine criminal cases were tried, theft being the prevailing offense. Sixteen lawyers, ten of whom were notaries as well, were disbarred from practice.

U. S. Sector, Berlin: On 15 October, the same hierarchy of courts which existed prior to the occupation was established on a city-wide

basis, to wit: Kammergericht (the Oberlandesgericht for BERLIN), Landgericht, and Amtsgericht.

PRISONS

Eastern Military District

BAVARIA: The Board of Review appointed on 5 October has completed the final review of cases in the following prisons: STADELHEIM, NEUDECK, AICHACH, LANDSBURG, EBRACH, AND ROTTENFELD. Of the 41 cases considered at the ROTTENFELD Prison in this final review, thirteen were recorded for release upon clearance by CIC. A conference was held with the legal and prison officers at ANSBACH relative to the conditions at NÜRNBERG Prison, and it was suggested to the prison officer that this prison be used only as a lock-up and that prisoners serving more than 60 days be transferred to proper prisons. The workhouse at BERDORF has 85 prisoners. Assistance was requested in redistribution of inmates in the workhouse.

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern-Oberpfalz: The STRAUBING Zuchthaus reports that the prison farm has completed its threshing for the year. The German mail system proved its value in that the prison at KASSEL was able to send important records of prisoners to STRAUBING. One of these records helped prove the case for a life sentence. A list of the prison industries of the STRAUBING Zuchthaus is as follows: 300-acre farm, with various types of livestock; paint shop for sign painting; locksmith; leather and shoe repair shop; laundry; printing and bookbinding shop; knitting shop; tailor shop; and private bakery. The printing and sign-painting shops are making the most progress and the volume of work is increasing. Military Government, Military Police, UNRRA, and occupational troops are accounting for most of the work orders.

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben: As of 1 October, Nieder Schonenfeld Reformatory contained a total of 285 prisoners, 87 of whom had been transferred from a prison in HEILBRONN on 4 April without records. Thirty-one inmates have completed their minimum sentences; conditions in the prison hospital have been rectified, and at present sanitary conditions are excellent. A prison hospital has been set up in AUGSBURG. Prinz-Karl-Kaserne was opened for the admission of Military Government as well as CIC prisoners, and can accommodate 57 inmates. Prison guards are now armed with carbines, but no ammunition has been issued. Arrangements for the winter have been virtually completed in all institutions in the Regierungsbezirk.

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern: During the month of September transfer of prisoners to proper institutions alleviated the former crowded conditions of the Amtsgerichtsgefängnis. This aided in the harvesting of crops at major prisons. As of 30 September major prisons had a total capacity of 4088. Of this

number, 2355 were for male and 1693 for female prisoners. The prison population was 2186, of which 1682 were male and 504 female prisoners. The Land and Amtsgerichtsgefängnis had a total capacity of 1575 accommodations, of which 1073 were for male and 502 for female prisoners. Population totals 1242, 1,000 of whom were male prisoners. Franz Kohler was appointed temporary Director of BERNAU Strafgefängnis on 8 October to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the former temporary Director.

Western Military District

Great Hesse: A general improvement in prison facilities and prison administration has been observed. No reports of congestion are being received.

There has been a large increase in inmates caused by the fact that security troops are detaining transients for questioning, which presented a problem. At HERSFELD, there were 39 people in jail and 155 confined in the

Venereal Disease Hospital. At MARBURG, 53 women, suspected of having venereal disease were transferred to the Venereal Disease Hospital at HADAMAR. Work is now in progress to replace the military guards at BREITENAU with civilians. At WITZENHAUSEN, due to a recent escape of two prisoners, civilian police armed with sticks have been placed around the jail.

Bremen Sub-District: As of 17 October, there were 577 persons held in prisons for trial. Twenty eight prisoners were released by the German Board of Review and one was given a suspension of his sentence. On 13 October five Polish prisoners escaped from the BREMEN-BLUMENTHAL Prison. The official who had been on duty was replaced. Two prisoners died in the Tuberculosis Ward during the week ending 17 October. The Prison Director reports there is a steadily increase in the number of cases suffering from the following ailments: pleurisy, chilblains, swollen knees and knuckles, heavy increase in head colds.

Public Safety

Police

Rural police organization are operating effectively. It is expected that the men trained will aid materially in restoring the impaired efficiency caused by the removal of experienced policemen under the denazification program. The civilian population is rapidly coming to recognize the authority of the civilian police. This situation arises as a result of recent arrests, and the psychological effect that weapons, uniforms and transportation has on the general public. It may be generally stated that the efficiency of the German police is increasing daily. The training and the distribution of uniforms have been contributing factors to this improvement.

In a recent attack on one of the Rural Police Stations, the chief of the station was badly wounded. The perpetrators were Poles, three of whom have been apprehended. One was wounded by the police while being apprehended. It is significant that the German police are beginning to take hold of such situations and handle them without outside assistance.

In the BREMEN Sub-District, several incidents were reported between American soldiers and German naval personnel who are still in uniform working on mine sweepers in the area.

The first group of 50 Rural Police officers have graduated from the school at AUGSBURG and a second group are now attending.

Fire Services

Several reports have stated that various German Fire Services have been immobilized for one to two days at a time because of lack of gasoline and Diesel oil. This problem is a local one, because it is within the power of the Military Government Officer in the area concerned to order the German economic agency to allocate necessary distribution of POL.

Local fire chiefs are expressing concern over the problem of starting their motor apparatus during the winter if there is to be no fuel to heat the fire stations.

An American soldier was reported to have been burned to death when two U.S. motor vehicles which had been involved in an accident caught fire. The local German fire department in ESSLINGEN responded promptly, and put forth every effort but was unable to rescue the soldier in time.

Seven cases of arson in one week have been reported in one Landkreis. The members of one family are suspected and are being investigated.

A total of 90 members have been dismissed from the BREMEN Fire Department in the denazification program.

An arsonist, who caused a major fire in an attempt to conceal evidence of black market activity, has been arrested.

Reorganization of the BERLIN Fire Department has progressed to the point where 25 of the 37 fire stations manned by professional fire-fighters and 57 of the 58 fire stations manned by volunteers are now again in operation. In addition, approximately 400 of the former 2000 fire alarm boxes now in operation.

The reorganization of the professional Fire Brigades in the U.S. Zone has now progressed to the point where, the denazification having been accomplished, the inefficient and inept men among those employed as replacements are being weeded out. The process will necessarily continue for some time. The volunteer Fire Brigades report they are having difficulty in getting returning soldiers to volunteer their services as Fire Brigade members. A weariness and lack of interest in community affairs seems to be fairly general at the present time. It may be necessary to re-establish the old German system of obligatory service in the Fire Brigade in order to provide adequate fire protection in some communities.

Finance

Currency and Banking

The movement towards an excess of withdrawals over deposits in the U.S. Zone has lost much of its impetus, with the exceptions of the city of KASSEL, NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN, and the BREMEN Sub-District, where the unfavorable balance continues. In BAVARIA, on the other hand, the position has now returned to favorable. The wave of withdrawals was generally ascribed to fear on the part of persons in industry that they would be removed, as denazification proceeded, and that their accounts would consequently be blocked. Office of Military Government (Western District) lends no credence to the suggestion that the run indicated a sudden lack of confidence in the banking system. Moreover the Military Government Detachment for Regierungsbezirk KASSEL believes that the situation in the city of KASSEL was overemphasized in reports by bankers to local Military Government. In BREMEN, where the trend towards an excess of withdrawals continues, the cash position of the banks declined by RM 2,620,511 during 12 and 18 October. In NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN, a similar condition reported throughout the area for the week ending 14 October resulted in the rapid depletion of cash. Apprehension following publication of Military Government Law No. 8 and end-of-the-month withdrawals were largely responsible for these developments, but available data do not permit an evaluation of the relative importance of these factors.

The small denomination currency shortage still prevails in some sections of Bavaria, and would be more keenly felt if worn-out currency were removed from circulation. It is possible that the coin shortages reported in BREMEN, OFFENBACH, and MANNHEIM are local, and will be alleviated as the Reichsbanks begin to function more normally in the distribution of coins collected from surplus areas.

During September, preference for Allied Military Marks over indigenous currency was again generally reported in the Western Military District. This preference is now associated with black market operations in which U.S. Troops are involved. In BAVARIA, isolated cases have been informally reported where military personnel sought to exchange indigenous currency for Allied Military Marks at a premium sometimes as high as 100 per cent.

Public Finance

The Minister President for NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN, Dr. Reinhold Maier,

serving as Minister of Finance, has assumed the duties formerly exercised by the Oberfinanzpräsident with respect to the levying and collection of taxes. Budgets are now to be under the supervision of the Finance Ministry. Dr. Heinrich Köhler, Landesbezirk President of the recently-created Landesbezirk NORTH BADEN, has taken charge of finances for that area. Dr. Wilhelm Mattes, a former Finance Minister of BADEN, has been appointed Finance Minister of the newly-formed GREAT HESSE. He is now preparing plans for the organization of public finance for the State.

Questionnaires to be used by Gemeinden and Stadtkreise in reporting revenues and expenditures during 1944 and for the first and second quarters of 1945 have already been distributed partially in BAVARIA, and NORTH BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG. Returns will provide complete data on local government finances during the specified period. Budget estimates in the Western Military District will have to be revised upon transfer of assumption of occupation costs from the local to the State Governments.

Denazification of public finance offices and financial institutions is reported complete in the Western Military District. The Germans have made strenuous efforts to locate replacements in the realization that this task is essentially a German problem. Committees to survey and assist in securing replacements are common.

Financial Institutions

In BAVARIA, the volume of giro transactions has more than doubled since the beginning of the occupation from transactions involving RM 1515.1 million in May 1945 to RM 3207.9 in September. Giro transactions with places outside of BAVARIA have increased almost sixfold since May.

In BAVARIA, claims based on insurance written after 8 May or claims arising after V-E Day based on insurance written before that date are being paid in full. However, claims which occurred prior to 8 May are being met in full only where the claim does not exceed RM 1,000. In the case of larger claims, installments varying from 40 to 10 per cent are being paid inversely to the size of the claim. In WIESBADEN, premiums are being paid fairly well by policy holders now in the city, but benefits are not being paid, except in the case of certain small claims.

During September, the par value of all stocks traded on the MUNICH Stock Exchange

amounted to RM 1,694,000 and RM 915,000 of bonds were traded. Prices generally rose until mid-September, but towards the last third of the month offers exceeded bids by a substantial margin with consequently prices. The reversal in trend is attributed to the announcement of confiscations, dismantling, and shipping abroad of certain key-enterprises.

Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control

Instructions Nos. 2 and 3 to Military Government Finance Officers regarding applications for special licenses to engage in transactions prohibited by Laws Nos. 52 and 53 will soon be distributed through channels. Instruction No. 3 is designed to remove, through the technique of licenses, the prohibitions imposed by the specified laws on certain

types of transactions which are clearly in the interest of Military Government or which do not in any way defeat the objectives of Military Government. Whereas Instructions No. 2 provides instructions for the processing of applications, No. 3 defines the action which certain designated levels of Military Government may take with respect to such requests.

Property Control

Preparation of lists of property registered by the Reichskommissar (Alien Property Custodian) are being prepared from microfilm copies of Reichskommissar property card files. These lists, when completed, will be transmitted to the field for action. Properties of Brown, Boveri, and Co. GmbH have been ordered taken into custody in the U. S. Zone. Studies continue on Rüstungskontor and Industriekontor organization and records.

Public Health

Communicable Diseases

Incidence of communicable diseases for the week ending 5 October is shown in Appendix "A". Case rates are shown in Appendix "B". Diphtheria and typhoid fever are showing a decrease in a few areas in the Zone, though generally they continue prevalent.

Bavaria: Diphtheria incidence continues unchanged, with an average of 106 cases and six deaths reported weekly in each Regierungsbezirk. Typhoid fever continues to decline slowly (188 cases were reported in the entire State, compared with 200 for the last week in August); however, a slight increase is reported in Regierungsbezirk OBER-BAYERN. Outbreaks in Landkreise TRAUNSTEIN and DACHAU are under control.

Great Hesse: Diphtheria is on the increase in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL, with 97 cases reported for the past week. According to plan, immunizations have been begun against both diphtheria and scarlet fever in most of the Kreise in the Regierungsbezirk.

Venereal Diseases

The program to combat venereal disease continues, under close supervision by Military Government throughout the Zone. While penicillin therapy has been initiated for a few civilians, no real program can be implemented until penicillin stocks arrive from the United

States, in accordance with recent War Department approval of a request by this headquarters (for allocation of these stocks see supply control). An example of the type of problem now being met is seen in the necessity for a military guard at the venereal disease hospital at OBEROSTEN (near REICHELSHEIM, Regierungsbezirk HESSEN). Several patients had left before completion of treatment. As a further precaution, clothes were taken from the women and conspicuous white uniforms issued.

Bavaria: Incidence of gonorrhea is slowly increasing.

U. S. Sector, Berlin: The Kommandatura has directed specific activities of the City Health Department towards control of venereal diseases, major requirements being detention and treatment. Five hundred hospital beds in the U. S. Sector have been allocated for this purpose.

Hospitals

A shortage of hospital beds continues to constitute a major public-health problem in many parts of the Zone. A survey of tuberculosis conditions in NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN discloses that vacancies in hospitals and sanatoria fall far short of the number of known cases. Shortages of labor and building materials militate against improvement of the situation in the near future.

Shortage of fuel is becoming increasingly serious with the approach of winter. The majority of institutions in Regierungsbezirk HESSEN have only a fraction of the coal required, and no possibility of converting their furnaces into wood burners.

Medical Supplies

Difficulties in providing medical supplies are based on a lack of adequate directive to lower operating units on procedures to be followed. Difficulties in re-establishing normal German trade channels contribute to the problem, with transportation an important element. Requisitioning procedures for critical items not available from civilian sources is not sufficiently understood.

Veterinary

Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN-OBER-PFALZ: Incidence of hog cholera has declined in Landkreise PASSAU and WEGSCHEID, but has increased in the adjoining Landkreise GRIESBACH and VILSHOFEN. A quarantine line has been established through VILSHOFEN and the western boundary of GRIESBACH. Immunization of healthy swine is being conducted. Slaughtered infected animals are being salvaged for food under veterinary supervision.

An outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease (22 cases) was reported in WEGSCHEID. There were no deaths; all cases were mild. The farm involved borders on AUSTRIA, and there is a possibility that the disease was introduced by traffic crossing the border.

Nursing

910 nurses are serving in the various hospitals in FRANKFURT.

Military Government and German civil officials are planning the reopening of nursing schools in Regierungsbezirk MAINFRANKEN.

Denazification

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern: A committee of five civilian doctors has been selected to form a board to supervise the dismissal of all nazi medical personnel in MUNICH, in accordance with present directives. Similar boards have been set up for dentists.

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken: Denazification of German Public Health Officials and orientation of a newly-appointed supervisor of Public Health Nurses continues in WÜRBURG.

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben: Because of unsatisfactory political qualifications, there are no veterinarians practicing in the Regierungsbezirk.

Nutrition

Nutritional deficiencies in children under two years of age are readily apparent in BERLIN. Of 295 children examined in FRANKFURT recently, 82 per cent showed some signs of malnutrition and 48 per cent were definitely undernourished. Infant mortality is running more than 50 per 100 live births in BERLIN and 37 per 100 in FRANKFURT.

Public Welfare

Public Assistance

Statistical reports from NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN show only four per cent of the population receiving relief, compared with eight per cent for the U.S. Zone as a whole.

The City of FRANKFURT now estimates that its relief expenditures for the year will total between RM 35 and 40 million.

Child Welfare

A serious shortage of trained child welfare personnel is reported throughout the Zone. During the nazi regime, the major child welfare activities were carried on by the Hitler-Jugend and the NSV. Personnel not employed

by those organizations are difficult to find. In service training programs have been set up in MUNICH and FRANKFURT to attempt to meet the need.

Child welfare officials in Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN were hard put to find accommodations for 600 refugee children who arrived in two unannounced trains during the week. They were eventually scattered among already overcrowded children's institutions.

MUNICH reports more prospective homes for children than there are children for adoption, in spite of the large number of illegitimate children produced by the nazi drive for more and better babies. 700 have been placed for adoption in recent months with 400 more placements in process.

The shortage of suitable buildings for children's institutions has made it impossible for the Jugendämter of Regierungsbezirk KASSEL to provide institutional care for the 400 children who have been sentenced by Military Government courts to institutions. The children are either on probation or in temporary care in an unsuitable orphanage.

Private Agencies

The Arbeitswohlfahrt, an important private welfare agency before the Nazi era, has requested authority to reorganize, and provide for the needs of the members of the workers. In STUTTGART and FRANKFURT approval has been given, and in MUNICH the application is under consideration.

The Red Cross in Landkreis ESCHWEGE (near Regierungsbezirk KASSEL) has operated a transient camp which, to date, has cared for 120,000 refugees, providing food, clothing and billets as necessary.

Mass Feeding

The city of WIESBADEN has produced mass feeding plans designed to provide one hot meal daily for 20,000 persons. Supplementary facilities for an additional 17,500 are available in restaurants, and it is estimated that, should a great emergency arise, 54,000 could be fed. The plan calls for six kitchens and fifteen food distribution centers in schools, churches, and restaurants. The principal employees will be engaged by the city and the additional personnel provided by volunteers from private agencies. As an

addition to the mass feeding, WIESBADEN, like other German cities and towns, is planning to establish "warming halls" where people who have no fuel in their homes may go to get warm.

Refugees

The Western Military District has issued an order requiring that preparations be made to receive 500,000 refugees in both GREAT HESSE and NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN by March 1946, at the rate of 100,000 a month in each state. The Minister of the Interior of NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN has accordingly issued a decree requiring the Landräte to prepare to receive refugees to the extent of ten per cent of the population of the Kreis.

Welfare officers throughout the Zone are confident that the German welfare authorities, public and private, will exert themselves to the fullest possible extent to provide welfare services and facilities for these refugees whom they look upon as "their own people".

Care of Persecuted Persons

The Municipal Office for Aiding the Politically, Racially and Religious Persecuted in WIESBADEN gave advice and help to 1600 cases involving 3,000 persons during the month. 329 new cases, including 167 persons from concentration camps, were assisted. RM 75,400 was paid out of public and private agency funds for assistance and RM 49,000 in loans.

Education and Religion

Education

An amendment covering libraries and youth activities to the 7 July Directive on the Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone in Germany was published by this headquarters on 25 October. The directive provides for the reopening of educational libraries, the removal of nazi literature, the periodic inspection of libraries after opening, and authorizes encouragement of the formation of voluntary groups of young people for cultural, religious, and recreational purposes.

The quota of displaced persons permitted to attend German medical schools has been raised from four per cent to ten per cent of the total enrollment. Applicants are subject to the following qualifications:

They must show that their medical education had already begun and was directly interrupted by circumstances of the war;

They must have passed the psysikum (pre-medical) examination and be taking only clinical subjects;

They must not have already obtained a degree in medicine from any university;

They must be intellectually superior.

Schools will be forced to suspend operations in many localities with the onset of cold weather, unless provisions can be made for adequate heating. Priority to schools for newly-manufactured stoves is helping the situation in some Kreise.

Inspections of school buildings have disclosed that in some localities the school buildings are not in a sanitary condition. A group of OFFENBACH parents voluntarily cleaned a school in their community when conditions were pointed out to them.

Preparations for the reopening of secondary schools in the U. S. Zone continue with the target date for reopening advanced to 1 December and the date for submission of proper information by German school authorities set at 10 November.

Youth Activities

Committees for organizing and directing youth activities have been formed and have begun to function in many Kreise. Detailed plans to co-operate with military units in sponsoring youth activities have been formulated

in Stadtkreis KASSEL. In PFORZHEIM a group of American soldiers have arranged meetings with boys ten to fifteen years of age in order to teach them American games.

Youth leaders of Landkreis WESERMÜNDE have been appointed for all Gemeinde. They are to carry out, in conjunction with local troops, a program of sports, work programs and handicraft classes for children between eight and fifteen years of age.

A report from the BREMEN Senator for Education indicates marked success in the program which has for three months employed children from twelve to sixteen years of age in clearing and repairing the public gardens, parks, and schools of BREMEN. Working four hours daily, the children were able to restore several school buildings for use, in anticipation of the reopening of secondary schools.

Religious Affairs

Permission was granted for reopening the following institutions during the past week:

Philosophical-theological college of St. Georgen, FRANKFURT.

Episcopal Seminary for Priests, LIMBURG.

Priester Seminar, FULDA.

Philosophical-theological Hochschule, and the Boy's Seminary, DILLINGEN.

Maristen Missions Seminary Furstenel, PASSAU.

Maristen Missions Seminary Furstenel, PASSAU.

At the German Evangelical Church Conference in STUTTGART the following subjects were explored: relief and welfare work of the German churches, aid to German churches from churches abroad, reestablishment of German church relationships to the World Council of Churches and other church groups abroad.

Approval was given by the Military Government Detachment for Regierungsbezirk KASSEL to the German Christian Endeavor in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL to reorganize. This organization, suspended by the nazis, was formerly affiliated with the International Christian Endeavor Union. Its revival should be a valuable addition to the program of youth activities under religious auspices.

Food and Agriculture

For data on disposition of foodstuffs damaged or subject to spoilage, and allocations of wheat and flour, see SUPPLY CONTROL.

Control of Farm Production

Farmers are slow to comply with the re-established system of control of farm production. In GREAT HESSE, three weeks after farm record cards were distributed, only 25 per cent had been completed. As a result, farm inspection is held back. The need for strong civil enforcement is evident. Food is reported to play a big part in the thinking of the civil administrators in BAVARIA. It is said that those who grow it are feared, and that they must not be offended or thwarted.

The need for control of food supplies at the source is documented by grain deliveries in September in GREAT HESSE, which amount to only one-third of the quota demanded by the Regional Food Office.

Milk

Milk deliveries last week as against 1944 were as follows:

BAVARIA	80 per cent
Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN	76 per cent
Regierungsbezirk KASSEL	85 per cent
NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG	70 per cent

Surprise spot checks on deliveries are improving them considerably.

Bavarian farmers are increasing the number of calves in their herds. Meat sold out of channels is undoubtedly profitable, it is therefore probable that milk which should go to the cities is being fed to calves. The milk allowance per calf has been increased recently from four to seven kilograms daily.

The control of the movement of raw milk and priority for its processing are receiving considerable attention. Civilian regional officials and some U. S. military are attempting to keep milk from leaving their areas. Until more refrigerator cars are made available, the cities must rely to a large extent on evaporated milk, the processing of which is hampered by lack of tin and coal.

Planting Areas for Non-Food Crops

Non-food crop area to be planted in 1945-46 is not to exceed the hectarage of 1944-45, and is as follows:

Region	Flax	Hops	Hemp	Tobacco
NORTH				
WÜRTTEMBERG	1,700	150	100	200
NORTH BADEN	500	50	200	3,900
BAVARIA	10,500	4,800	1,200	450
Regierungsbezirk				
WIESBADEN	1,100	—	100	150
Regierungsbezirk				
KASSEL	2,300	—	—	50
Total	16,100	5,000	1,600	4,750

Livestock Production Plan

Work stock will be held as closely as possible to the minimum required to carry on farm operations, dairy cattle at the maximum possible without interfering with the supply of meat requirements; slaughter cattle at the maximum possible on feed available; hogs, sheep, goats and poultry not above the 1945-46 level.

Black-Market Food Prices

With food getting scarcer, black market prices are rising. In two weeks' time in MUNICH, price rises were reported as follows:

Bread	60 per cent
Eggs	100 per cent
Pork	100 per cent
Withe Flour	67 per cent
Beef	33 per cent

Police measures frequently have resulted in driving black market operators off the streets, but anyone who goes into a shop to buy shoes, window glass, furniture, or electric appliances, will be served only if foodstuffs or cigarettes are added to the price. This type of black market makes price control almost impossible.

Edible Oil Production

Revised figures for edible oil production follow in metric tons:

	Previous estimate		Present estimate	
	Seeds	Extraction at 36 per cent	Seeds	Extraction at 36 per cent
1945	55,000	20,000	25,000	9,000
1944	12,000	4,300	12,000	4,300
Total	67,000	24,300	37,000	13,300

Trade and Commerce

Barter

Scarcity of commodities is causing hoarding, distrust of the currency, and barter. Scarcity of goods influences transactions more than the money involved, so that price control becomes increasingly difficult. Production is crippled because of the sterilization of masses of material lacking one or two essential complete manufacture or assembly. Exchange of commodities is limited to the extent that food, coal, or gasoline can be bartered. Merchants sell their scarce commodities only to their well known established customers.

The establishment of a currency on a basis understandable in its implications to the average German is of first importance. Commodities for which the currency may be used directly must be brought into the economy as soon as possible, thereby eliminating the use of scarce commodities as a medium of exchange. The present system of barter will hold back the re-establishment of the production necessary for GERMANY to feed, cloth, and house itself.

The Military Districts have been directed that: Procurement of gift and souvenir items from German sources and distribution to U. S. troops will be made through Army Exchange Service in accordance with current policies and directives of this headquarters; German civilian stores selling such items directly and exclusively to U. S. troops will be prohibited; Such civilian stores in existence will be closed immediately, an inspection and audit of their accounts be made, and a complete report submitted to this headquarters.

Interzonal and Foreign Trade

At a meeting of U. S. and French Military Government representatives, the U. S. re-

presentative explained the position of this headquarters in regard to interzonal trade, which is unrestricted except for a list of ten items in short supply. The French representatives stated that their Zone Commander has taken the position that France is responsible for the balance of foreign trade in the French Zone of Germany. Therefore, if imports exceeded exports in value, the Government of FRANCE would be primarily responsible for making up the difference. In order to retain available goods for export to pay for imports, the French authorities will permit goods to be drained from their Zone in interzonal trade only if an equal value of goods is shipped into the Zone. The French authorities stated that this policy would be pursued until GERMANY is treated as an economic unit. In their opinion, only when this point is reached will there be free interzonal trade. The French representatives favored the plan of treating Germany as an economic unit and establishing a Central German Administrative Agency for Foreign Trade.

NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN received RM 2,905,093 of goods from the French Zone against shipment of goods amounting to RM 1,370,024 during September. Consumer goods and machinery are currently the principal items of interzonal trade, resulting in a greater movement of goods from the more highly industrialized French Zone to the predominantly agricultural U. S. Zone.

Most requests for export from the U. S. Zone are for spare parts for heavy machinery and electrical equipment. This type of demand must be considered in planning any future program for German export.

Manpower, Labor Relations and Social Insurance

Labor Relations

Great Hesse: Increased public interest in the formation of labor unions is reflected by the increase in the number of shop-steward elections. One of the most interesting (both because of the number of participants and the percentage of eligible voters casting ballots) was the election at the I. G. Farben Plant at HÖCHST, where 4,008 of 4,332 eligible voters elected seventeen shop stewards, including one woman.

North Württemberg-Baden: Unions in ten Kreise are seeking affiliation with the WÜRTTEMBERG Trade Union League, including unions with a membership of 25,000 in the STUTTGART area, and an additional 35,000 outside STUTTGART. The application of the Württemberg Trade Union League for official recognition has been approved. Plans have been made for a convention of elected delegates to clarify its democratic organization.

Bavaria: A general complaint in Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN-OBERPFALZ on wage structures is that wages are inadequate and that "take-home" pay is entirely too low because of the excessive taxes and deductions made from the employees' gross earnings. It has been recommended that a study be made of the burdensome tax levied on the wages of the low-paid employees.

Labor Allocation

Landkreis STRAUBING (Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN-OBERPFALZ) is filling its labor shortage in potato digging by using discharged nazis, including former Ortsgruppenleiter. The farmers dislike accepting these hard-to-handle workers, but nevertheless they are being charged by the German Labor Director with responsibility of reporting the loss or release of these workers to the Arbeitsamt.

There has been no increase in unemployment in Regierungsbezirk MAINFRANKEN. An increased demand for more skilled workers

cannot be met. The problem of employment for the man physically handicapped is serious. One Labor Office has engaged a disabled man for the purpose of finding positions for the disabled.

A Displaced Persons center has established employment offices in camps in AUGSBURG. A director of employment has been appointed, and will shortly visit all displaced Persons' camps in Regierungsbezirk SCHWABEN to establish similar offices.

SCHWABEN will meet the problem of sudden snowfalls by designating 300 laborers to be made available for that purpose. In general, unskilled workers, not fully employable elsewhere, have been selected.

The German Labor Offices of NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN reveal that the greatest unemployment exists in the cities among clerical and metal workers, while the most severe shortages of labor exist among able-bodied laborers, building workers, and farm and forestry workers. Requests have been made for additional Prisoner-of-War Companies to meet the quota of needed forestry workers.

Social Insurance

Three paramount problems exist: Finding funds to pay benefits as heretofore provided by law or making reductions therein to match available income; interzonal administration, particularly in BREMEN and the divided states of WÜRTTEMBERG and BADEN; restoring the functions of accident insurance agencies which are either no longer functioning, or not functioning at all, in U. S. Zone. The Southwest Union of Accident Insurance Associations of MANNHEIM called a conference of all industrial accident insurance associations in the U. S. Zone at HEIDELBERG on 24 October, and reached a general agreement on recommendations to Military Government and the State Governments on the restoration of accident insurance coverage and benefit payments in the U. S. Zone.

Housing, Building Materials and Construction

Housing

An improvement has been noted in the progress of essential housing repairs in GREAT HESSE. Lumber and roofing materials have been made available to some extent, and notice has been received of allocation of glass from BAVARIA. A recent population and room-occupancy survey indicates that in January 1946 the available living space per person will average from 7 to 8 sq. meters.

Housing repairs in the badly bombed areas of Landesbezirk NORTH BADEN are progressing well. It has been suggested in MANNHEIM that the work day for building workers be extended from dawn to dusk, six days a week. The Oberbürgermeister of MANNHEIM has expressed approval, and will act on this suggestion.

Building Materials

Assignment of production of critical building materials was made to the Military Districts to meet the requirements of the German railway, inland-waterway and road and bridge construction.

There is an increasing flow of building materials into civilian channels, thus relieving,

in part, the serious materials shortages. Lack of coal continues to be the limiting factor in production.

Pit Props

A meeting of the Pit Prop Association was held on 16 October in GLADBECK. Two branch offices will be established in the U.S. Zone, one in WIESBADEN and the other in MUNICH. These offices will start functioning at the earliest possible date, under Military Government control, in order to take over the responsibilities from the Armies. Pit prop dealers will supply the mines direct as soon as their organization is complete.

From 8—13 October, the Eastern Military District produced 6,477 tons of pit props, compared with 7,843 tons for 1—7 October.

Lumber

At meetings of the lumber and saw-mill associations it was decided to establish central offices in the capitals of the three States. The associations will print a uniform "wood purchasing" ticket, which can be used throughout the zone.

Public Utilities

Electric

German Electric Utility Engineers and directors held a meeting with Army Engineers of the Western Military District in HEIDELBERG. Subjects discussed included: Present power supply and estimated requirements for this winter; Critical material requirements for electric companies; Need of a central power authority for the U.S. Zone to co-ordinate the requirements for and supply of power for the three newly-created German States; Need for conservation of water for use of electric hydro stations; Need for stein coal, by 1 January, for generating electric power to prevent a severe shortage in the U.S. Zone; Rationing plan for the conservation of electricity, to be placed in effect 1 November.

The consumption of electric power in the U.S. Zone (excluding BREMEN) decreased from 99,35,000 kilowatt hours for the week ending 6 October to 93,865,000 for the week ending 13 October.

The generation, imports, exports, and consumption of electric power in U.S. Zone for the week ending 13 October in thousands of kilowatt hours follow:

	EASTERN WESTERN		
	DISTRICT	DISTRICT	TOTAL
Generated by Brown			
Coal	2,556	6,779	9,335
Generated by Stein			
Coal		142	124
Generated by Hydro	55,388	12,903	68,291
Total Generated	57,944	19,806	77,750
Imported	5,124	43,446	48,570
Total Generated & Imported	63,068	63,252	126,320
Exported	16,330	16,125	32,455
Consumption	46,738	47,127	93,865

Gas

Discussions were held with British representatives from the RUHR with reference to furnishing gas to FRANKFURT through gas pipe-line grid system. The following requirement factors (not including industrial requirements) and pipe-line grid conditions were considered: Total population served —

435,000; Civilian ration of 30 cubic meters per month for family of four; 180,000 cubic meters per day required for rationed civilian use and military requirements. Requirement from British through pipe-line grid is 100,000 cubic meters per day. The British pipe-line up to SIEGEN will be repaired in a few weeks. The pipe-line from SIEGEN to FRANKFURT is believed to be in good condition.

Transportation

Loss of Critical Supplies in Transit

German civilian guards are being placed on railroad cars to prevent theft of food and coal. Diversion of coal in transit from the RUHR is reported to run approximately ten per cent of loads for military use, and probably a greater percentage for civilian use. Previous to August, shipments were documented by the British Forces, but now that German civilians are billing the cars, wagon labels, instead of bearing the designation of the military organization or civil industrial plant with its location, will sometimes bear the single word "FRANKFURT", or "KOBLENZ". Some barges of coal were billed out of DUISBURG with only "U.S. Forces" on the waybill. To date this coal has not been located.

Instead of getting advance notice of the car numbers arriving, the consignee receives only a train number with notification of how many cars of coal are to arrive. In transit, the train is split up and the conductor's consists bearing the car numbers, remains with the conductor. The identity of the consist disappears when the train is split. Then, when less than the reported number of cars of coal arrives, an attempt is made to trace the missing cars, but sometimes they are never found.

Coal Shipments from the Ruhr

Coal shipments for the period October 1st through 14th are reported as follows in net long tons:

To	Loadings Allocated Oct	Shipments							% Shipped Against Allocated	
		Rail		Water		Total			Sept 1—31	Oct 1—14
		Sept	Oct	Sept	Oct	Sept	Oct	%		
		1—14	1—14	1—14	1—14	1—14	1—14	CHG		
WMD	120260	50420	51248	3390	28918	53810	80166	+ 50	61	67
EMD	111538	56461	75586	0	4114	56461	79700	+ 41	66	71
Bremen	40054	38228	36621	0	0	38228	36621	— 5	69	91
Berlin	42896	38893	31953	0	0	38893	31953	— 18	97	74
Austria	27090	17668	22396	0	0	17668	22396	+ 23	106	83
OCOT	130970	79095	90645	0	3065	79095	93710	+ 19	83	72
Total	473074	280765	308449	3390	36097	284155	344546	17	74	73

Coal Shipments from the Saar

For the period 1st October through 14th October coal shipments from the Saar are reported in metric tons as below. All shipments were by rail:

	Loadings Allocated Oct 1—14	Shipments			% Shipped Against Allocated	
		Sept 1—14	Oct 1—14	% Change	Sept 1—31	Oct 1—14
Western Military District	3164	1259	1447	—14	94	46
Eastern Military District	5866	0	2481	—	—	43
OCT	27090	52966	20620	—61	96	77
Total	26120	54225	24548	—54	97	68

Supply Control

Medical Supplies

Theater Service Forces was directed to call forward from the United States 225,000 vials of pencillin. Allocation was made as follows: 112,500 Western Military District, 103,500 Eastern Military District, 9,000 U. S. Sector, BERLIN.

Shipment was directed to United States Forces AUSTRIA of five liters Weil Felix Antigen, which will be used for typhus control.

Clothing

Clothing for United Nations Displaced Persons has been allocated and shipment directed to the Military Districts, AUSTRIA and BERLIN. Because of the imminent arrival of additional supplies from the United Kingdom, the exact inventory position of Civil Affairs/Military Government clothing supplies is unknown. Theater Service Forces has been directed to operate the existing supplies and report any deficit to this headquarters, on which a demand will be made for additional requirements from surplus Army stocks.

Food

The Western Military District reported the following items of foodstuffs as damaged and subject to spoilage:

Milk, dry	200,000 lbs
Milk, Evaporated	100,000 lbs
Eggs, dried	600,000 lbs
Flour	2,550,000 lbs
Biscuits	2,950,000 lbs
Pulses	150,000 lbs
Fish	1,200,000 lbs

Authority was granted the Western Military District to sell the above listed items to German food agencies based on the landed cost prices established by the Quartermaster. If a reduction in prices is deemed necessary, the reduction will be determined by the report of survey made by the Food Inspection Detachments.

Austria

2,000 pounds of synthetic lemon powder have been released from military stocks for Civil Affairs/Military Government, United Sta-

tes Forces AUSTRIA, in lieu of vitamin C, which is not obtainable from indigenous resources.

Wheat and Flour

75,000 net long tons of wheat have been allocated to the French Group, Control Council, for use in the French Zone. 15,000 tons are scheduled to move during November at the rate of 500 tons per day from the FRANKFURT area. No further shipments are scheduled.

The following quantities of wheat and flour should be in storage on the continent on 1 January 1946 (net long tons):

	WHEAT	FLOUR
Western Military District	99,500	2,500
Eastern Military District	—	6,000
U. S. Sector, BERLIN	—	60,000
Total	99,500	68,500

No shortage is indicated for AUSTRIA, as no shipments are now anticipated in excess of quantities shown below.

Estimated issues of wheat and flour by areas for the October-December 1945 period are as follows:

	WHEAT (NIT)		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Western Military District	—	25,000	25,000
Eastern Military District	—	—	—
U. S. Sector, BERLIN	—	—	—
U. S. Zone AUSTRIA	—	—	(a) 20,609
French Zone AUSTRIA	—	—	5,951
BREMEN Sub-District	—	—	—
Total Wheat	—	25,000	51,560

NOTE: (a) 8444 tons for US/French Zone of VIENNA.

	FLOUR (NLT)		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Western Military District	1,338	1,338	1,338
Eastern Military District	2,343	2,343	2,343
U. S. Sector, BERLIN	29,000	20,000	20,000
U. S. Zone AUSTRIA	—	—	—
French Zone AUSTRIA	—	—	—
BREMEN Sub-District	—	—	—
Total Flour	32,681	23,681	23,681

Industry

Organization

The announced plan for progressive withdrawal of Military Government Detachments from field operations emphasizes the necessity for full implementation of the organization of German Governmental Agencies in the three States if production control activities are to continue without serious interference.

Unless German Governmental Agencies are promptly organized and their personnel given sufficient freedom of movement throughout the U.S. Zone, recurring reports for production control purposes will be seriously delayed.

With the development of central statistical agencies in each State Government, efforts are being made to provide a means for co-ordinating and consolidating their data for the entire Zone. When the German State Governments are able to handle that operation, control from the Office of Military Government for GERMANY (U.S.) will be a relatively simple procedure.

Organization of the Council of Ministers and the Secretariat should serve to expedite the co-ordination of industrial activities and relieve the burden now imposed on Regional Detachments.

Production

The following is a listing of plants authorized to resume production through 27 October,

with indicated increase over the week ending 20 October:

	Number of Plants		Per Cent Increase
	Week Ending		
	20 Oct 45	27 Oct 45	
Electrical	106	114	7
Petroleum	8	8 (a)	—
Chemical	297	322 (b)	8
Building Materials & Construction	972	998 (c)	3
Solid Fuels and Mines	26	26 (d)	—
Machinery and Equipment	207	218	5
Metal Industry	84	85	1
Consumer Goods	561	575 (e)	3
Total	2,261	2,346	4

(a) Includes 2 oil refineries.

(b) Includes 73 plants — soap and cleansing agents.

64 plants — lacquer, paints, varnishes, oils and glues.

(c) Includes 872 saw mills.

(d) Includes 17 coal mines.

(e) Includes 66 plants — leather goods, leather soles and uppers.

91 plants — clothing, trousers, raincoats, shirts, hats, coats and dresses.

72 plants — household wares, furniture and utensils.

Machinery and Equipments

Machine Tools

Nine additional machine tools and equipment plants are operating. Of 575 plants in the Zone, 135 (24 per cent) are now in operation.

Agricultural and Food Processing Machinery

Agriculture implement plants: Three more are in operation; total operating is 87, or 49 per cent of the total of 177 available.

Food-Processing Machinery plants: Two more are in operation; total operating, 42, or 36 per cent of the total of 117 available.

Refrigerating Machinery plants: Three more plants are reported, bringing the total to 350. Two more are in operation; total operating is thirteen, or 37 per cent.

Optics

The following is the progress report of the Optical and Fine Mechanics Industry in the U.S. Zone:

Total number of plants 230
Plants operating 75

This is a 100 per cent increase over the number of plants operating last month.

Metals, Coal and Mining

Metals

10,000 tons of steel allotted to the U. S. Zone from steel plants in the British Zone have been equally divided between the two Military Districts.

The first heat of open-hearth steel from the Haidhof plant, MAXIMILIANSHÜTTE, was tapped 16 October. The furnace is now producing 125 tons per day. Another open-hearth furnace of similar capacity has been lighted, and will be producing steel about 1 November. This plant will start rolling sheet bar, the semi-finished material used to roll sheet steel, on 29 October.

Representatives of the German Economic Ministry in each State have been instructed to submit a plan for the collection of civilian steel requirements and distributions of allocations.

The Berkenhoff and Drebes plant, ASSLAR (GREAT HESSE) has started wiredrawing operations. Wire is urgently needed for the manufacture of nails.

Coal and Mining

Coal production in the U. S. Zone for the ending 6 October 1945 was as follows (in metric tons):

	Stein and Brown Coal Peck Coal	
Net Pithead Production	59,274	26,027
Used for Energy Distribution	24,697	—
Shipped to Briquette Plants	15,393	97
Available for Distribution	17,359	24,250
Briquettes Available for Distribution	5,621	129

The situation at the potash mines near HERSFELD remains unsatisfactory. Shipments from stockpiles are being retarded by lack of coal for drying the material and by shortage of cars.

The copper mine at SONTRA has been ordered by Military Government to pull out all salvagable underground equipment and cease pumping. An investigation of the equipment available at this mine is being made to determine disposition either for use in other

mines in the U. S. Zone or for reparations purposes.

A German laboratory report on tests of available army explosives for use in coal mines showed the material does not meet safety requirements for underground use. Adequate supplies, however, are available in the U. S. Zone for use in BAVARIA, and the Western Military District is obtaining an adequate supply from the British Zone.

Distribution: Coal-consuming agencies in the U. S. Zone generally are without knowledge of their actual needs, thereby making wise allocation difficult. Allocations of coal are made on paper, but actual deliveries of coal rarely conform to the outline of the original plan, and frustration is constant. Factors contributing to this situation are as follows:

Allocations are made without sufficient integration with capability to move the designated amount to the specific destination.

When the shortage of transportation makes a new supply movement plan necessary, it is too late to reallocate equitably, with the result that, under existing priorities, essential food processing is frequently penalized. Consignees without storage space for the coal offload so slowly that recently almost five times the average number of cars were reported under load.

Diversions of coal in transit occur due to loss by theft, unauthorized requisition, or deliberate misrouting of the transport.

A primary need of a stable economy is the ability to plan production, and some assurance that lawlessness is not the only way to achieve an objective. Attempts are being made to improve documentation of freight, and guards are being placed on trains. The revision of allocations to conform with human needs and also with revised capabilities of movement remain problems to be solved. Shipments from the RUHR against allocations run much higher to the British Zone than to the U. S. Zone. More cars and faster turn around time with prompter loadings are needed, as well as better planning against stocks on hand.

For data on loss of coal in transit and shipments from the RUHR and the SAAR, see TRANSPORTATION.

Chemicals

Pharmaceuticals

The soap industry shows a monthly production of 1,883 tons during September of all types of soap and soap powders. The estimated civilian soap requirements for the U.S. Zone are 14,000 tons monthly. The limiting factor is the supply of fats.

The Western Military District has been advised that requirements for hollow glassware be obtained through interzonal trade, rather than by the organization and activation of new manufacturing facilities.

A request has been made that 20,000 lbs. of Mitigal per month for the next six months be obtained from the British Zone for the treatment of scabies among the civilian population of the U.S. Zone.

Recommendation was made that all pancreas glands used in the manufacture of insulin be collected and processed at the I. G. Farbenindustrie, HÖCHST, since the quality of the product of this plant is known to be satisfactory, and sufficient facilities exist to supply the entire U.S. Zone requirements.

Requirements of 40,000 gallons of nitrous oxide gas per month will be met after 1 November, at the I. G. Farbenindustrie plant at HÖCHST.

Rubber Products

Arrangements have been made with the Fifth Air Division (HANAU) for transfer of 150 tons of salvaged tires to the Hessische Gummiwaren Werke for reclamation and use in the manufacture of belting.

Fertilizers

A stock of 2,000 tons of phosphate rock was located in AUGSBURG, which will be converted into super phosphate fertilizer.

Photographic Material

Release of 87¼ tons of gelatine for photographic film production was authorized to BELGIUM. Stocks of gelatine on hand are adequate to meet U.S. Zone requirements.

General

Zellstoff Fabrik Wald-Hof at KELHEIM has been authorized to continue research on sulfite liquors with the following objectives: The in-

crease in the fatty content of yeast to supplement protein food content; The extraction of tanning materials from sulfite liquors; The production of sulfite pulps which will compare more favorably with sulfate pulps.

A recurring monthly release of 1½ tons chlorine was authorized to the Corps of Engineers for sterilization of water supply for FRANKFURT, BAD HOMBURG AND WIESBADEN.

Soda ash production at Kalli Chemie Werke A. G., HEILBRONN, was started 15 October. Initial production is at the rate of 90 tons per day, which can be maintained as long as coal is supplied. This is the only soda ash production in the U.S. Zone. Annual requirements have been estimated at 168,000 tons.

Süddeutsche Kalkstickstoff-Werke, A. G., reveals a marked progress in repairing the plant. The Saal unit of this company is producing lime at 50 per cent capacity, using coal on hand. The Hart unit, which produces calcium carbide, and the Trostberg unit, which produces calcium cyanamid, are prepared to start operations immediately on receipt of coal and coke. The minimum operation of the carbide plant is based on ten per cent of full capacity, and such operation will start as soon as coke arrives. Coal allotment for twenty per cent operation is expected this month.

The Hart unit will shortly receive a supply of bauxite which will enable it to produce alumina base cement at the rate of 150 tons per day. The furnaces used are not suitable for calcium carbide production, hence no interference with higher priority production exists. No coal or coke is required for this production, as only hydro-electrical energy is used.

A stock of 7,000 tons of large lump calcium carbide suitable for cyanamid production has been located in container cars. This product is not suitable for acetylene generation, but in an emergency can be moved to the Wacker plant at BURGHAUSEN and made suitable for acetylene generation. A maximum of 25 tons per day can be so processed. Lack of containers prevents immediate accomplishment of this program.

The Alex-Wacker plant, BURGHAUSEN, is producing calcium carbide at 60—70 tons per day, and has a reasonable stock on hand to produce dry cleaning solvents and other essential products. Lack of salt still hampers operations.

Consumer Goods

Leather

Lack of coal is curtailing operations of most plants. The barter trade is greatly disturbing leather and shoe industries. The Economic Offices of the three States have formulated regulations pertaining to barter, and the necessary steps will be taken to enforce them.

Wood Working

The basket industry in the COBURG-KRONACH-LICHTENFELS area of northern BAVARIA was analyzed during the past week to determine production possibilities for food hampers which were urgently required for transportation of foods.

Estimated productive capacity of this area: 70,000 potato baskets of 30-kilogram class per month.

Current production of 30-40 kilogram class potato baskets by conversion of stocks of ammunition baskets in Landkreis COBURG: 18,750 baskets per month.

Chief problems: procurement of large willow material from SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN for splitting in BREMEN and weaving in BAVARIA; establishment of suitable priorities on production of potato baskets to insure adequate transportation facilities; arrangement between German civilian agencies for shipment out of U.S. Zone of finished fancy basketware in return for raw round and split willow materials received.

Paper and Paper Products

Book publishers have selected three standard types of paper, which will be used for all publications until paper manufacture is sufficiently productive to be able to handle selected varieties.

Handicraft

A civilian advisory committee has been formed for the industry in GREAT HESSE.

An investigation is being made in BAVARIA and NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN of the licensing program in the Handicraft Industry, and also of the progress that has been made in the denazification of the industry.

Light Metals

Arrangements have been completed for procurement of sheet steel from BAVARIA for

stove manufacturers. The manufacturers and the Regional Economic Office for GREAT HESSE were instructed to work out an allocation of coke to the stove industry from stocks possessed by primary producers in the steel industry who will not be authorized to resume operations. Eighty, five per cent of stove production capacity in the U.S. Zone is concentrated in Landkreise DILLKREIS and BIEDENKOPF (GREAT HESSE).

Ceramics

A survey of the dental porcelain industry in the U.S. Zone indicates that production of ceramic teeth has been seriously curtailed because of lack of fuel. The manufacture of thermoplastic teeth, which is carried out in small electric furnaces, is being expanded and most of the present production of dental porcelain is accounted for by this process. Manufacturers anticipate difficulty in obtaining future requirements of the thermoplastic mix, which is prepared by dental supply houses from raw materials that are becoming increasingly scarce.

There is no production of sanitary-ware articles in the U.S. Zone, because of lack of fuel. Stocks of unburned ware are on hand, and production can begin without delay when fuel supplies are available. There were four plants in the U.S. Zone capable of producing sanitary ware. However, a survey reveals that the large plant of the Tonwarenfabrik Schwandorf, at SCHWANDORF, BAVARIA, which produced nearly RM 1,500,000 of material, was completely demolished during the war. Production capacity of the three remaining plants is insufficient to supply the minimum civilian requirements based on 1932 consumption.

The household porcelain factories have been badly hit by the denazification program. Three of the larger plants claim that they are unable to operate due to the loss of key personnel. However, local Military Government Detachments believe that operations will be resumed within a short time.

U.S. troops have purchased RM 2,113,465 worth of household porcelain as of 1 October. Outstanding orders amount to RM 456,650.

There is a critical shortage of electrical porcelain, and it is expected that production can be resumed as quickly as coal becomes available.

Restitution Control

The NETHERLANDS Government has presented claims for approximately 2,000 items of steamship and pumping material. This property is alleged to have been taken from The NETHERLANDS by the Germans and delivered to various shipping companies at BREMEN (including the North German Lloyd).

The French have asked for the restitution of thoroughbred horses, allegedly taken from France, and for foals of this stock. Over one hundred of the horses claimed are listed by registered names.

A claim for the Royal Train formerly belonging to the Queen of The NETHERLANDS is being investigated. An attempt is being made to have cars brought together at a central point for identification and then moved to The NETHERLANDS.

BELGIUM has requested the return of 27 grams of radium. To date a search has been unsatisfactory. The Military Districts have been requested to institute a search of their areas.

Communicable Disease Report
United States Zone of Germany
for Week Ending 5 October 1945

APPENDIX "A"

Land or Regierungs- Bezirk	Popu- lation	Cases, Deaths	Typhus Fever house-borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung and larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps		
Kassel	1,159,153	P C	—	—	—	—	—	—	77 3	16 —	11 3	6 1	2 —	4 —	1 —	123 —	51 —	33 2	1 —	1 1	—	—	—	* *	* *	—	—	—	—	35 —	* *	2 —
Wiesbaden	1,181,602	P C	1	—	—	—	—	—	84 4	29 —	52 15	1 1	6 —	—	—	210 —	39 —	14 —	2 —	4 —	—	—	—	* *	* *	—	—	—	—	* *	* *	—
Hessen	910,471	P C	—	—	1	—	—	—	104 —	28 —	46 5	2 —	11 —	—	—	* *	* *	5 —	1 —	5 —	—	—	—	24 —	125 —	—	—	—	10 —	4 —	1 —	
Württemberg	1,908,000	P C	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 18	42 3	39 15	2 3	8 —	—	1 —	146 —	38 —	16 1	7 —	—	—	17 —	—	* *	1 —	—	—	—	* *	* *	* *	—
Baden	1,420,750	P C	—	—	—	—	—	—	123 6	21 1	64 6	1 —	10 —	—	—	45 —	22 —	11 —	1 —	6 —	—	—	—	8 —	* *	—	—	3 —	* *	* *	* *	—
Bremen (Encl.)	558,096	P C	—	—	—	—	—	—	133 5	22 1	22 9	—	—	1 1	—	* *	* *	6 —	3 —	—	—	—	—	* *	* *	—	—	—	* *	* *	* *	—
Schwaben	949,043	P C	—	—	—	—	—	—	76 6	10 1	16 5	—	—	—	2 —	79 —	14 —	12 —	4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oberbayern	1,932,163	P C	—	—	—	—	—	—	115 2	29 —	46 2	10 1	16 —	—	—	193 —	40 —	14 —	18 —	10 —	—	—	—	* *	57 —	—	—	3 —	* *	* *	* *	2 —
Ober- and Mittelfranken	1,898,220	P C	1	—	—	—	—	—	165 6	24 —	28 5	—	3 —	—	—	125 —	27 —	41 4	27 1	10 —	—	—	—	5 —	148 —	—	—	2 —	7 —	2 —	—	—
Nieder- and Oberpfalz	1,605,274	P C	—	—	—	—	—	—	111 12	20 —	276 4	33 1	4 —	—	1 —	93 —	39 —	56 8	11 —	2 —	—	—	—	* *	168 —	—	2 —	2 —	* *	* *	* *	—
Mainfranken	910,980	P C	1	—	—	—	—	—	73 3	6 —	7 1	—	—	—	—	23 —	12 —	12 1	4 —	—	—	1 —	5 —	118 —	—	—	—	14 —	—	—	—	—
Berlin (US Sector)	800,000	P C	—	—	—	—	—	—	141 7	24 —	104 63	—	* *	—	3 —	161 —	17 —	208 20	9 —	81 8	—	—	—	* *	* *	—	2 —	* *	* *	* *	* *	—
TOTAL	15,233,752	P C	3	—	1	—	—	—	1355 72	271 6	711 133	58 7	60 —	5 1	8 2	1198 —	299 —	428 36	88 3	119 10	17 —	—	1 —	42 —	617 —	—	12 —	—	—	66 —	5 —	

NOTE: *No data submitted

Communicable Disease Rates for United States Zone of Germany Expressed as Cases per 10,000 Persons Annually

1945	Typhus Fever louse borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung and larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps	
	Week Ending																											
8 June	3.95	—	—	—	—	—	15.20	7.56	12.03	.81	2.25	.30	.21	8.91	2.38	2.30	2.04	1.70	.8	—	14.68	—	—	.34	.68	.89	.13	
15 June	5.45	—	—	—	—	—	16.17	8.86	8.58	.87	1.86	.20	.12	5.58	2.53	3.16	.87	6.37	1.74	—	.80	9.61	—	.15	.20	2.41	1.34	.04
22 June	5.84	—	—	—	—	—	19.20	8.42	13.70	.87	2.28	.15	.34	10.17	3.15	4.14	1.75	7.09	.49	—	.15	16.81	—	.04	.53	3.07	.49	—
29 June	1.93	—	.11	—	—	—	16.88	8.57	8.76	.83	1.06	.08	.04	9.86	1.82	1.78	.99	4.97	.38	—	.34	12.22	—	—	.04	.68	1.25	—
6 July	.72	—	—	—	—	—	20.29	7.21	13.98	.65	1.08	.14	.25	15.74	3.19	3.48	1.15	19.32	—	—	.79	32.37	—	.04	.86	.75	.65	.07
13 July	1.68	—	—	—	—	—	19.86	7.71	12.15	.29	1.18	.18	.25	18.78	5.88	3.91	.82	13.55	.79	—	.04	33.88	—	.07	.79	1.45	.72	—
20 July	.79	—	—	—	—	—	27.38	10.62	14.37	.61	4.37	.23	.55	20.14	5.33	8.74	1.30	19.56	.10	—	.07	22.63	—	—	.79	1.30	.48	—
27 July	.55	—	—	—	—	—	28.33	9.42	14.88	1.23	1.09	.34	.27	14.66	2.66	6.83	1.13	17.27	.17	—	.23	24.03	—	.07	.72	.65	.17	—
3 Aug.	.30	—	—	—	—	—	30.93	11.81	15.22	1.30	3.21	.27	.55	28.29	6.59	11.08	1.84	17.03	.44	—	.41	19.22	—	.20	.58	1.53	.85	.07
10 Aug.	.27	—	—	—	—	—	31.30	12.15	24.24	1.19	4.13	.24	.34	31.23	8.47	11.26	2.53	13.86	.07	.03	.51	22.51	—	.10	.72	1.95	.17	—
17 Aug.	.29	—	—	—	—	—	35.93	11.38	14.55	.55	3.08	.34	.67	39.85	9.87	13.03	2.87	12.73	—	.04	2.02	16.63	—	.13	.88	1.26	.97	.17
24 Aug.	.20	—	—	—	—	—	36.42	11.30	16.32	.99	3.07	.31	.31	41.64	9.86	12.63	2.63	8.88	.03	—	.75	22.73	—	.07	.85	1.60	.96	—
31 Aug.	.39	—	—	—	—	—	41.56	9.62	21.70	2.07	3.75	.12	.47	45.04	14.27	17.83	3.01	7.54	.12	—	.44	14.79	—	.08	.59	3.17	1.17	—
7 Sept.	.03	—	—	—	—	—	44.06	11.30	27.13	2.73	2.31	.11	.51	24.67	6.96	16.11	1.72	7.62	.11	—	.98	29.36	—	—	.47	2.97	.27	.07
14 Sept.	.05	—	—	—	—	—	46.59	11.33	17.21	.74	3.35	.29	.49	37.78	9.77	18.03	2.82	6.42	—	—	1.27	22.45	—	.03	.57	1.68	.20	—
21 Sept.	.19	—	—	—	—	—	41.10	8.90	23.08	2.10	1.52	.39	.19	33.44	8.20	16.45	2.45	5.52	.14	—	.27	21.31	—	.07	.27	1.17	.27	.04
28 Sept.	.11	—	—	—	—	—	46.43	13.03	26.50	1.89	2.98	.11	.51	43.75	11.84	14.45	2.51	3.70	.22	—	.54	23.85	—	—	.87	1.67	.15	—
5 Oct.	.10	—	.03	—	—	—	46.25	9.25	24.27	1.98	2.05	.17	.27	40.89	10.21	14.61	3.00	4.06	.58	.03	1.43	21.06	—	—	.41	2.25	.20	.17
Four Month Average June—Sept.	1.34	—	—	—	—	—	30.12	9.95	16.85	1.16	2.51	.22	.36	26.15	6.67	9.71	1.90	10.18	.33	—	.51	21.12	—	.06	.61	1.65	.65	.03

APPENDIX "B"

23 OCTOBER 1945



